THE

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THE LORDS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

We confess to a considerable disappointment in reading the Report of Lord Aberdeen's Committee on the Relief of the Poor in times of exceptional distress. It is written throughout in the spirit of a high-and-dry official optimist, a hide bound pedant of the old school of political economy. It may be taken to represent the high watermark of the dominant doctrine. The Lords Committee was appointed in response to the widespread feeling of dissatisfaction which prevailed last winter at the comparative breakdown of the official arrangements for the relief of the poor. As soon as Parliament assembled the House of Lords appointed a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the question of the administration of Poor Law relief. This must be borne in mind in estimating the significance of the "finding" of the Committee.

The Lords declare almost in so many words that everything is managed for the best in the best of all possible systems of Poor Law administration. The powers of the Poor Law guardians are adequate, and need not be increased. The numbers of paupers have decreased, with the exception of a slight rise in the last two years. The administration is strict and efficient. Outdoor relief has been wisely restricted, with "remarkable" results. Wherein then, have these admirable guardians fallen short of perfection? Only in being too complaisant to the cry of distress, too ready to attempt to meet the needs of the unemployed. Some of the boards have opened labour yards, where the unemployed able-bodied poor are kept busy at stonebreaking. The first recommendation of the Committee is that these yards should be shut up. "Relief works indeed!" cry the noble Lords. "We'll teach you to talk of relief works. Relieving officer, close the stoneyard!" Their second recommendation is that the vestries, public bodies, and charitable associations shall cease to attempt to provide employment for the out-o'-works.

> Their inevitable effect is to discourage habits of thrift and forethought by leading men who earn good wages at other times of the year at trades which are usually slack in winter to rely on having work found for them in the winter season. Moreover, they interfere with the employment of respectable labourers for ordinary wages, they tend to attract to the metropolis labourers who are out of work in the neighbouring country districts, and they are liable to the same imposture as the labour yards.

Their third suggestion is that no heed should be paid to those persons who are so foolish as to advocate the establishment of industrial villages or farms for the poor. They do not—for a wonder—propose to abolish casual wards, but they propose to extend the period of detention when an applicant has been readmitted within a period of fourteen days. The only positive suggestion which they make is that a proportion of the expenses incurred for emigrating paupers might in London be charged on a common fund.

Now all this may be sound and wise. The true principle of relief may be that of making relief hateful, and the chief function of the State in administering a Poor Law may be to deter as many people as possible from coming upon the rates. But, if so, how comes it that there is probably not a single candidate, Whig or Tory, in all London who dare take his stand on this high-flying doctrine when he appeals to the electors? The more important it is that these grim and repellent principles should be acted upon by our Poor Law authorities, the more obvious it is that we shall have to readjust our machinery so as to give the control of the relief of the working class more into the hands of the working people than it is at present. The Lords' Report will not carry the least weight with the labourers of London because not one of the Peers who sign it ever knew what it was to be hungry from sheer want of bread, or ever experienced the horrible anxiety felt by fathers of families who may be out of work all winter and know not where to turn to find anything to do. If these doctrines have to be popularized the administration of the Poor Law should be vested much more largely than is the case at present in the hands of the class whose members have to suffer from want of work. In the thoughtful and suggestive sketch of Local Self Government in Germany which Sir Robert Morier wrote for the Cobden Club many years ago, and which has been opportunely republished this summer, there is no passage more pregnant with the insight of a statesman than that in which he pleads for entrusting the duties of the relieving officer to minute local committees, "taken in great part from the wage-earning classes, that is, from the classes best acquainted with the circumstances and the wants of the persons to be relieved." By this means, Sir Robert truly remarks, "the invaluable point would be gained that in one most important branch of the public service the wage-earning class would be harnessed to the work of the State, would be brought under the sobering and educating influence of public responsibility, and would feel within them the animating spirit of all true citizenship—viz., the sense of belonging to a ruling not less than to a ruled class." Unless this or something like it is done, how do the Lords expect their conclusions to be accepted by the men whom they most concern, and with whom lies the ultimate decision of all political and social questions?

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF GUSTAVE FLAUBERT.**

By Walter Pater.

Prose as a fine art, of which French literature affords a continuous illustration, had in Gustave Flaubert a follower, unique in the decisiveness of his conception of that art and the disinterestedness of his service to it. Necessitated by weak health to the regularity and the quiet of a monk, he was but kept the closer to what he had early recognized as his vocation in life. By taking care, he lived to be almost sixty years old, in the full use of his gift, as we may suppose, and he wrote seven or eight books, none of them lengthy. "Neglect nothing," he writes to a friend. "Labour! Do the thing over again, and don't leave your work till you feel convinced you have brought it to the last point of perfection possible for you. In these days genius is not rare. But what no one has now, what we should try to have, is the conscience of one's work." To that view he was faithful; and he had, and keeps, his reward. So sparing as a writer of books, he was a voluminous letter-writer. A volume of his letters to George Sand appeared in 1883. In 1887 his niece, for many years his intimate companion, published the first portion of his general correspondence, and it is the purpose of this paper to note some of the lights thrown by it on himself and on his work.

Gustave Flaubert was born at Rouen in 1821. His earliest home was in the old Maison-Dieu, of which his father was surgeon. The surgeon's household was self-respecting, affectionate, refined, liberal in expense; but the inevitable associations of the place—the suffering, white-capped faces at the windows—stayed by the susceptible lad, and passed into his work as a somewhat overbalanced sense of unhappiness in things. More cheerful influences came with the purchase of a country house at Croisset, a few miles down the Seine, on the right bank, "white, and in the old style." In after years Flaubert delighted to believe that Pascal, that great master of prose, had once visited it. It was here, in the large rooms, the delightful garden, with views of Rouen, the busy river, the wooded hills, that the remainder of Flaubert's life was chiefly spent. His letters show that the feeling of vocation to literature came early; oddly enough, for he was no precocious child, and took a longer time than is usual in learning to read. From the first he was abundant in enthusiasm for the literary art of others. In early youth he meets Victor Hugo, and is surprised to find him much like any one else externally, wondering at "the greatness of the treasure contained in so ordinary a casket," fixing his eyes devoutly "on the right hand which had written so many beautiful things." He was a singularly beautiful child, and records that royal ladies had stopped their carriages to take him in their arms and kiss him. By its vigour and beauty, again, his youth made people think of the young demi-gods of Greek sculpture. Then, somewhere in early manhood, came an alarm regarding health, both bodily and mental; and from that time to his death he continued more or less of an invalid, or at least a valetudinarian, enjoying life, indeed, its work, his gift, but always with an undercurrent of nervous distress, "To practical life," he writes at twenty-four, "I have said an irrevocable adieu. Hence, for a long time to come, all I ask is five or six hours of quiet in my own room daily, a big fire in the winter, and two candles every evening to give me light": again, "I am well enough, now that I have consented to be always ill": and again, "My life seems arranged now after a regular plan, with less large, less varied horizons, but the deeper perhaps,

* "Correspondance—Première Série—1830-1850." (Paris.)

because more restrained. You would not believe what mischief any sort of derangement causes me." Henceforth a sort of sacerdotal order is impressed everywhere. In the quiet house his writing-table is before him, reverently covered with all its apparatus of work, under a light silken cloth, when a visitor is announced: his life slides early into even grooves; an organization naturally exquisite becomes fastidious. He was still, at carefully-guarded hours, abundant in friendship, in the good-humour, and the humour or wit, which attaches and amuses friends. After all, there was plenty of laughter, not always satiric, in his life. And then an intimate domestic affection, so largely evidenced in these letters, making heavy demands from time to time on his patience, his self-denial, and procuring him in return immense consideration, was a necessity alike of his personal and his literary life. It is a very human picture, with average battles and sorrows and joys, quite like those of the *bourgeois* he so greatly despised, but for him with all the joys also, all the various intellectual adventure, of the artistic life, followed loyally as an end in itself. The quiet people he quietly loves are a relaxation from the somewhat over-intent character of his "art," while they supply some of its motives. And the enforced monotony of a recluse life is in their favour. "To take pleasure in a place it is necessary to have lived there long. One day is not enough for warming one's nest."

Yet in spite of bad health, in spite of his love of retirement, of routine, his passion for a recluse life, he had been, at least for a Frenchman, a good deal of a traveller. Foreign travel—mental, and as far as might be physical, journeys—to the old classical lands, the desert, the wondrous East, the very matter of his work was in considerable measure dependent upon that. Rapid yet penetrative notice of the places he visits animates his correspondence. The student of his writings—so brief a list!—is glad to add to them the record of a journey to Brittany in 1847, written in "collaboration" with his travelling companion, M. Maxime du Camp. He visited many parts of France, above all, the grand old pagan towns of the South, Switzerland, Italy, Corsica, "a brave country, still virgin as to the *bourgeois*, who have not yet arrived to degrade it with their admiration, a country ardent and grave, all red and black." At last, with a thousand daily solicitudes for the poor old mother left at Croisset, came his long journey to Syria and Egypt, the record of which fills the last hundred pages of the volume before us.

Flaubert's first great trouble came in his twenty-fifth year, on the death of his father, quickly followed by that of his favourite sister Caroline:—

> It was yesterday at eleven o'clock we interred her—poor damsel! They put her in her wedding-gown, with bunches of roses, violets, and immortelles. I passed the whole night watching beside her. She lay straight, reposed on her couch, in the room where you have heard her play. She looked taller and handsomer than in life, with the long white veil down to the feet. In the morning, when all was ready, I gave her a last kiss in her coffin. I stooped down, placed my head within, felt the lead bend under my hands.—It was I who had the cast taken. I saw the coarse hands handle her and enclose her in the plaster. I shall possess her hand and her face. Pradier will make the bust for me, to be placed in my own room. I have kept for myself her large striped shawl, a lock of her hair, the table, and the desk at which she wrote. And that is all!—all that remains of those one has loved . . . When we got up there, in that cemetery behind the walls of which we used to go out walking in my school days, the grave was too narrow: the coffin would not go in. They shook it, pulled it this way and that, used spade and levers, and at last a gravedigger tramped upon it—where the head was—to force it into its place. I felt dried up—like the marble of a tomb—but terribly irritated. And now, since Sunday, we are at home again at Croisset. What a journey it was! alone with my mother and the infant, which cried. The last time I left, it was with yourself, you will remember. Of the four persons who then lived there two remain. . . . My mother is better than she might be; occupies herself with her daughter's babe, is trying to make herself a mother once more. Will she succeed? The reaction has not yet come, and I dread it. I am crushed, stupefied. If I could but resume my tranquil life of art, of long-continued meditation!

What notes of dismay, of a kind of frozen grief, of a capacity for pity, of those resources to be so largely tested by "Madame Bovary"!

> "I am prepared for everything. I am like the pavement on the high road; misfortune tramps over me as it wills." "As for me, my eyes are dry as marble. Strange The more expansive I find myself, fluid and abundant, in fictitious griefs, just in that proportion do the real griefs stay fixed in my heart, acrid and hard. They turn to crystal, there, one by one, as they come."

It is the daughter of that favourite sister who has now appeared as the editor of his letters from the year 1830 to 1850. She has introduced them by a sketch of his life, which the student of Flaubert's work will value, for she became in her turn her uncle's intimate companion, and has recorded some characteristic counsels to herself, the mature experience of his artistic life applied to the formation of the mind of a young girl. "When you take up a book," he would say, "you must swallow it at one mouthful. That is the only way to know it in its entirety. Accustom yourself to follow out an idea. I don't wish you should have that loose character in your thoughts which is the appanage of persons of your sex." The author of "Salammbo" taught her ancient history. "I interrupted him sometimes," she tells us, "by the question, 'Was he a good man?—Cambyses, Alexander, Alcibiades.' 'Faith! they were not very accommodating members of society—*messieurs très commodes*. But what has that to do with you?'" He went to church with her, for the young French girl could not go alone—amazing complaisance it seemed in so marked a Free-thinker—awaiting patiently, we must not be too sure with what kind of thoughts, till her duties were over.

La Bovary!—many a time she heard of that before she had any notion what the name meant. "I had a vague belief that it was a synonym for labour, perpetual labour. I assisted, a motionless witness, at the slow creation of those pages so severely elaborated." There he sat, month after month, seeking, sometimes with so much pain, the expression, "the phrase," weighing the retention or rejection of an epithet—his one fixed belief the belief in beauty, literary beauty, with liberal delight at beauty in other men's work, remembering after many years the precise place on the page of some approved form of sentence. He knew his favourite passage in Scripture, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of them that bring glad tidings!" "'Reflect on that, get to the bottom of it, if you can,' he would say to me, full of enthusiasm."

His "distractions" were limited to certain short absences in Paris for a day or two, about once in three months—*pour me retremper*. On the rare occasion of a longer visit it was necessary that his home companions should go with him; and then, on certain days, his rooms in the Boulevard du Temple were put in flowery array, and he entertained a select party of friends. "Whenever I re-enter Paris," he writes, "I breathe at my ease." But in truth he abhorred change. "Man is so poor a machine that a straw among the wheels spoils it." "I live like a Carthusian," he says; and again, "I am but a lizard, a literary lizard, warming himself all day long at the full sun of the beautiful." "For writing," his niece tells us, "he required extreme tension of mind, and he never found himself in the desired condition save in his own workroom, seated at his great round table, sure that nothing could come to disturb him. He had a passionate love of order, and ate sparingly. His force of will in all that concerned his 'art' was immense." He troubled himself little about "moments of inspiration," the waiting on which he held to be a cause of "sterility." Get the habit of working in ordinary daylight, and then perhaps the ray of heavenly light may come. At times the monotony of his method of life, a monotony likely to continue to the end, weighed on the spirits, especially as the passing footsteps about him grew rarer and memory took the place of sensation: for, in spite of what people say, "memories don't fill one's house, they do but enlarge its solitude. There is now a multitude of places at which my heart bleeds as I pass. It seems to me," he writes—only in his twenty-fifth year—"that the angles of my life are worn down under the friction of all that has passed over it."

So his life continued to the last, as he had foreseen, somewhat painfully disturbed towards the end by the German war. That its barbarities should have been the work of a literary, a scientific people, was but the last expression of a soul of stupidity in things, to his view unmistakeable. The invaders in occupation of Rouen made use of his house, but respectfully. The end came in 1880, and found him at work, alone apparently, in his large study, with the five windows and wide views, where he had lived so long.

Madame Commanville has printed these letters, chiefly because she thought they revealed her uncle under a different light from that of his books. A kind of scandal attached to his writings, and the editor of his correspondence is certainly right in thinking that her own reminiscences of his life would, after all, make people esteem him as a man. In truth, life and letters alike reveal him not otherwise than as we divine him through his books—the passionate, laborious, conscientious artist, who has found affection and temperance indispensable to his art, abounding in sympathy for the simple people who came nearest to him, conscious of an immense mental superiority to almost every one, a superiority which kept him high and clean in all things, yet full of pity, of practical consideration for men and women as they must be. Anxious to think him a good man, his niece, with some costly generous acts known to herself in memory, was struck above all by that tranquil devotion to art which seemed to have had about it something of the "seriousness and passion that are like a consecration"—something of religion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AD VALOREM DUTY ON CHAMPAGNE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The time has arrived when the *méfiance* and the *mauvaise volonté* of the Board of Customs, in levying the new duty of 4*s.* per dozen on champagne of the value of 30*s.* and under, should be made known and commented upon. As matters at present stand, a merchant importing champagne, and making the solemn declaration of value he is called upon to do, has no chance of getting his wine unless he pays the full duty of 7*s.* per dozen levied on wines above 30*s.*, and trusts to the tender mercy of the Customs to return the difference. What care they about this return or the delay and inconvenience they cause by the imbecile manner in which their work is being done? If the House of Commons were sitting we should have an opportunity of making known the wretched block Mr. Goschen has caused. We can now only trouble you, Sir.—Yours faithfully,

A SUFFERER.

August 24.

HOW TO AVOID COLLISIONS IN THE ATLANTIC.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your account of the collision of the *Thingvalla* and the *Geiser* in your issue of the 20th inst. you state that "the lesson which everybody draws from the catastrophe is that the eastward and westward routes of travel should be rigidly prescribed." This we know is done, or intended to be done, in many cases; but accidental circumstances are always liable to

upset the best arrangements for courses of vessels. Therefore it would appear, if the protection of life and property were the first object of consideration, that some mechanical device within the ship should protect it from the effects of collision; and it would be a curious instance if the want of mechanical ability of this generation could not devise means for this. There was an invention patented some years ago by a Mr. Stanley of a hydraulic buffer placed at the head of the vessel, which would certainly have saved these particular vessels, and many others. Its efficiency was carefully calculated out by an eminent Swiss mathematician; but, as far as I know, it was never tried, as I was informed ship-builders having no interest in saving ships, and insurance agents being indifferent to diminishing risks, owners no doubt would ensure little monetary advantages; so that we may suppose the matter will drop until there is pressing necessity by public demand, but at the same time the public should feel that modern intelligence is sufficient to render collision at sea in a large degree less fatal than is actually the case.—Faithfully yours,

28, *Hatton-garden, London, August* 22. H. T. TALLACK.

IN PRAISE OF THE POLICE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Yesterday, having occasion to address a meeting to petition for the release of John Dillon in Glasgow, I could not help being struck with the difference of such a meeting from one held under like circumstances in London. It was the day of the Queen's entry, all the Liberals and Conservatives alike boiling over with loyalty, Dillon quite forgotten, except by a few poor Irish and Scotch workmen, who seemed to attach more importance to the gradual starvation in prison of a man who has passed his life in championing their cause than to the contemplation of smart uniforms and German princelets. However, owing to the anarchical and thoroughly damnable system that we have in Glasgow of controlling our own police, all passed off quietly. Not a cuff, not a curse, not a charge, nothing that would lead one to suppose that the Glasgow working men who serve in the police force were on any but the best of terms with their fellow working men of the factories and workshops. Good humour on all hands. How different, too, the passage of the popular Captain Boyd (head of the Glasgow police) through the streets, to the progress of Sir Charles Warren! on one hand smiles and cheers for Boyd, on the other suppressed oaths, and curses, and whispered threats, and hardly-suppressed murmurs of wanting to do for the ——. London might be as Glasgow had the citizens the same control of their paid servants as the citizens of Glasgow have Anyhow, I look to you, and other editors of Liberal (I use the word in its more catholic sense) papers, to lay before men's minds the fact that in the second city of the Empire, a city in which much misery exists, and in which also a reasonable amount of bad characters may be found, I suppose that a mere handful of police are competent, by the moral influence of their presence, to restrain not only a huge crowd, but to allow a meeting on the very day of her Majesty's entrance to petition for the release even of an Irishman.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Gartmore, N.B., August 23. R. B. CUNINGHAME GRAHAM.

HOW DIVORCE HAS BEEN MADE EASY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have not read any of the letters in the *Daily Telegraph* on the subject of "marriage being a failure," but I have read with great interest your "interview" with Mrs. Mona Caird. What she says about the natural mothers being the natural trainers or educators of their own children corresponds entirely with my feeling on the subject, and it is for that reason I tried for so many years to prove that some women were born with special aptitudes for training children, and also that it is a fallacy to pretend that all mothers can, or do, bring up their children. However, it is not for the purpose of arguing this portion of a vast social problem I have taken up my pen; it is only for the purpose of informing Mrs. Caird that she evidently does not know how the law stands at the present moment. By the Matrimonial Causes Act, passed without a vote or a division in August, 1884 (facetiously called the Weldon Relief Act), the marriage tie has become more lax than even Mrs. Caird can desire. A married couple have now simply to agree to be divorced, or a man may desire to get another wife in the place of the first. This is the *modus operandi*:—First step: the husband leaves his wife. Second: the wife writes and implores her husband to return. Third: he sends no reply. Fourth: the wife sues for restitution of conjugal rights. Fifth: the husband does not answer. Sixth: the wife obtains a decree. Seventh: the husband refuses to obey the order of the court. Eighth: he commits adultery. Ninth: the wife files a suit for divorce on the ground of his adultery and desertion. Tenth: the husband answers admitting adultery and desertion. Eleventh: the wife obtains her decree, and they are both free to love again, to marry again, and to begin the same legal performance all over again. By these means any one could be married and unmarried every two years. This is doubtless a great boon to young wives, but it comes very hard upon women married twenty or thirty years ago, and whose husbands (by this device) are enabled to cast off their old wives cheaper than they can their mistresses. Mr. Inderwick fathered this benevolent bill, and Sir James Hannen gave it the weight of his approval, and, as I said before, it was smuggled through the Houses of Parliament in the most marvellously rapid manner. Had this bill been known of or comprehended, I do not fancy any clergyman or Bishop would have been a party to it. It exists, as I say, in spite of them. Divorce is made easy. Incompatibility of temper, even, need not be pleaded—a man chooses to leave his old wife and take a new one. He may be a man of £20,000 a year, she will have to be satisfied with £500 to renounce all her position, her pursuits, her home, to live in penury. You will thus see, Sir, a little knowledge of marriage law in the year 1888 would have saved this most useless and sensational discussion as to whether or no "marriage is a failure."—Yours.

August 23. GEORGINA WELDON.

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The *St. James's Gazette* has been conducted, since Mr. Greenwood's precipitate departure, by Mr. S. J. Low, M.A., who had latterly been acting as his assistant. Mr. Low is a young Balliol man, of historical accomplishments, and was for a time Professor S. R. Gardiner's deputy at King's College. On the Platonic principle that a physician should have had personal experience of the maladies he seeks to cure, Mr. Low should be well qualified to conduct the anti-Radical organ, for at Oxford he was himself a Radical. Meanwhile, it is stated that the editorship of the *St. James's Gazette* has been offered to Mr. H. D. Traill.

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I understand that Mr. Frank Harris, the editor of the *Fortnightly Review* and ex-editor of the *Evening News*, aspires to entering Parliament under Tory-Democrat colours. Bethnal-green is said to be the quarter in which he is paying marked attentions. If he succeeds, the magic letters M.P. will appear for the first time after the editor's name on the *Fortnightly*, or indeed any of the half-crown reviews. Mr. Escott was frequently asked to stand for a constituency, but he determined that, if he ever stood, it should be at a time when his journalistic labours had practically ended, as in Mr. Morley's case.

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I am glad to hear that Mr. Walter Besant, who recently submitted to a painful operation, is progressing favourably.

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Mr. Leonard James Rogers, M.A., formerly scholar of Balliol, has, I hear, just been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Yorkshire College, Leeds. The new Professor Rogers is a son of Professor Thorold Rogers.

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Mr. Rider Haggard's new novel, "Cleopatra," will appear early next year in the journals served by Mr. McClure's American Syndicate. Mr. R. L. Stevenson's "Letters from the South Seas," Bret Harte's new novel "Cressy," and a series of papers by Ouida, will be published through the same agency. Ouida's papers will deal, I understand, with her menagerie of pets.

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Apropos of newspaper syndicates, it is interesting to notice how the system is encroaching on all sides. There is a curious instance of this in M. Zola's controversy with Mr. Vizetelly. M. Zola complained that he had only received £80 for the English copyrights of his works—to which Mr. Vizetelly replied, amongst other things, that he had paid *The People* newspaper £145 for "Germinal" and "L'Oeuvre" alone. Here then, apparently, we have a newspaper not only buying from an author the serial rights, but dealing in the book rights also. In the future the publisher's trade will have to be greatly altered, or it will find itself superseded by the newspapers, just as the old quarterlies are being superseded by the new monthlies, and the old monthlies by the new weeklies, and indeed generally, I suppose, literature by journalism.

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Is there not some danger, by the way, of the crusade against "the literature of the Boulevards" being overdone? Sir Theodore Martin's zeal, for instance, as a moralist surely ran away with his judgment as a critic when he spoke to the good people of Llangollen, in comprehensive scorn, of "the debasing animalism, thinly veneered with specious sentimentalism, and what, in the cant of a false philosophy, is called 'morality unclouded by superstition,' which forms the groundwork of the romances of Daudet, De Goncourt, Flaubert, Guy de Maupassant, Zola, and others." I do not object (on this non-political occasion) to the "and others," but I do object to M. Daudet being classed with them. It would be about as reasonable if a Frenchman were to deride the goody-goody tendency of "the works of Ouida, Miss Yonge, Miss Sewell, and others." There are things in some of Daudet's works, no doubt, which are "debasing," but there are things also which are elevating. Does Sir Theodore Martin really mean to describe the story of "Jack" as "debasing animalism" and "specious sentimentalism?" If so, we shall have him adding Dickens to his *index expurgatorius* next.

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Notwithstanding that it is holiday-time, French composers are hard at work, and a whole sheaf of new musical productions may shortly be expected. The following are a few of the most important of the operas:—Gounod is working at "Charlotte Corday," which he has promised to the Opéra Comique. Massenet is putting the finishing touches to "Esclarmonde;" Leo Delibes has withdrawn to quiet Compiègne to finish "Cassia;" A. Thomas is preparing the music for a ballet in the opera "Circe;" B. Godard is writing a new lyric drama entitled "Dante and Beatrice;" St. Saëns has nearly finished his great opera "Oscanio;" and E. Reyer has completed his "Salammbo."

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The famous ruin of Rodenstein, in the Odenwald, is to be the scene of a festivity in honour of Victor Scheffel, whose "Rodenstein Songs" have done much to save the old castle from being allowed to fall entirely to ruin. The admirers of the poet from all parts of Germany will take part in to-morrow's festivity, which is to be the first of an annual festival in honour of a man whose growing popularity is the best sign of the healthy literary taste in Germany.

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The numerous readers of "Robert Elsmere" (the cheap issue of which, by the way, is already in its third edition) will soon have an opportunity of learning something of the original of "Mr. Grey." The last volume of the works of the late Professor Green, edited by Mr. R. L. Nettleship, is nearly ready, and will contain a memoir and portrait. Those who did not know Professor Green should be able to see from this volume with what fidelity and good taste Mrs. Humphry Ward sketched the likeness of her dead friend.

X. Y. Z.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We do not see any sense in discussing so seriously and solemnly the sudden right-about-face of President Cleveland. John Bull has been from of old time the favourite Saracen's Head of the American politician. President Cleveland has suffered in his candidature chiefly because he has been supposed to be too favourable to the aforesaid John Bull. He was denounced as the English candidate; and the Republicans exhausted their ingenuity in representing him as the bagman, or "drummer," of John Bull. In order to wipe out this reproach, and to show that he can twist the tail of the British Lion as well as any of his critics, the Democratic candidate who happens also to be President of the Republic, has seized the opportunity offered him by the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty to strike at the traditional Turk's Head of his countrymen with even greater energy than Mr. Blaine. It is not a particularly lovely spectacle; but there is no mystery about it, and John Bull watches it all with an amused and slightly contemptuous curiosity as to whether electoral success will justify the sudden volte-face.

Lord Dufferin will send his Foreign Secretary to Cabul at the Ameer's invitation "to consider all doubtful points existing between Afghanistan and India." The escort will consist of a squadron of native cavalry, and Mr. Durand will be accompanied by six or seven officers. It is to be hoped that the Ameer has been consulted about the dimensions of the escort, and that the modest "squadron of native cavalry" will not alarm the Afghans as Mr. Macaulay's escort alarmed the Lamas and the people of Tibet.

There is still no news of any attack upon Colonel Graham at Gnatong. Even without the second regiment of Goorkhas his position is safe against all the thousands Tibet can send against him, but next to being killed yourself in a senseless quarrel, the next worst thing is to have to kill other people. Supposing that we kill a thousand Tibetans—that is all to the bad, both as to the moral responsibility involved in taking life without adequate cause, and on account of the effect it is likely to have on our future relations with our neighbours in Tibet.

M. Goblet has despatched his note in reply to Signor Crispi, which he hopes will be final. That will depend not upon his wishes but upon the inclination of Signor Crispi to bestow further epistolary blows upon French *amour propre*. France has got everything which Italy has not in this case, except the support of Germany. France can plead the solemn declarations of Signor Crispi himself, the authority of international law, the support of the Suzerain, and the letter of treaties, but all these do not in the opinion of Signor Crispi outweigh the support of Germany. Therein Signor Crispi makes a serious mistake. The distrust and suspicion his recent despatches have occasioned in Europe far more than counterbalance all the advantages that are likely to accrue from the occupation of Massowah—past, present, and to come.

The *Times*, in a somewhat roundabout article, which gives a very uncertain sound on the subject of female smokers, asks a somewhat pertinent question suggested by the usual plea for tobacco:—

> Admitting that the soothing influence which is claimed for tobacco is real, and that it may be obtained, by vast numbers of persons, without any serious counterbalancing evil, is it quite a manly attribute to be constantly in need of being soothed?

The need for a cigarette as a kind of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for adults must be at least as much felt by women as by men. But do men smoke to be soothed? In some cases is not smoking as much a stimulant as a nip of brandy?

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, the Indian judge whose conduct in ordering the examination of a Hindoo girl was the subject of several questions in both Houses of Parliament shortly before the adjournment, is expected to arrive in England next week to appeal against the decision of the Bengal Government removing him from the judicial service. Mr. Kirkwood, probably emboldened by the astounding generosity of the Secretary of State for India towards Mr. Wilson, of Cambay, has made what in the circumstances will strike most persons as an exceedingly cool proposal. He obligingly consents to retire from the service—of course on a good pension—if the order of degradation is withheld and the censure passed upon him restricted to the terms used by the Bengal High Court. The principal legal tribunal in India, it will be remembered, declared Mr. Kirkwood's conduct to be "reprehensible in a high degree." The facts before the public are undisputed; and it will be a very grave scandal if such leniency as Mr. Kirkwood solicits is shown to him. But after the way Lord Cross whitewashed Mr. Wilson and snubbed the Bombay Government, the sessions judge of Patna is justified in thinking that by appearing at the India Office *in propriâ personâ* he stands a good chance of upsetting the order of his chiefs in Calcutta. It will soon be a question whether the practice of allowing accused officials to come home for the purpose of "personally prosecuting" their appeals shall be continued. If the India Office is to become an Appellate Court for all these cases, there ought to be a fair field and no favour. The tactics displayed by Mr. Wilson and his influential friends in this country were distinctly injurious to his accuser the Dewan of Cambay.

The various Richard Jefferies funds have now been consolidated and invested for Mrs. Jefferies's benefit. The following statement shows (in round numbers) the amount subscribed by the public:—

Fund raised by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and Mr. J. W. North.....	£980 0 0
Fund raised by the *Salisbury Journal* and Mr. C. C. Osborne...	550 0 0
Fund raised by the *Manchester Guardian* and Mr. C. P. Scott ...	200 0 0
	£1,730 0 0

The disposal of the first fund was explained in our columns at the beginning of this year. It was applied in the first instance to the immediate necessities of Mrs. Jefferies and her children, and the balance was left on deposit (at interest) at the bankers. This balance, added to the amount of the other two funds, has enabled a sum of £1,500 to be invested for Mrs. Jefferies's interest. The trustees of the fund are Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Alfred Buckley, and Mr. C. J. Longman.

Dr. Middleton ought to redress his bad fortune amongst the Spanish gipsies by writing a novel founded upon his adventures. He has had enough of these already to furnish forth a dozen shilling shockers, and now it is reported that several gipsies have followed him from Cordova to Scarborough and are watching his every movement—with the object, it is presumed, of avenging their comrade's death. All this ought to work up into a story which would throw "Mr. Barnes of New York" entirely into the shade.

"Miss Smith, a Southport banker's daughter, having a fortune in her own right, secretly left her home on Wednesday night, and was married at the Bolton registry office to a *clown*. Her father arrived too late to prevent the marriage. The newly-wedded couple proceeded to Scarborough for their honeymoon." So say the morning papers. Let us hope that the Poet Laureate's warning will not come true:

> Thou art mated with a clown,
> And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.
> —"Locksley Hall."

"I see," writes a correspondent, "that you make the starting of the Parnell Expenses Fund the occasion for complimenting the Liberals of Liverpool upon their 'vigorous' action in general. I entirely agree with you in commending the Parnell Fund, but I cannot myself see any evidence of the vigour of Liverpool Liberalism in other respects. There have been two vacancies recently in Liverpool, but neither of them was contested by the Liberals. This is a tame surrender unprecedented in any other part of the country. In both cases—Walton and West Derby—we ought easily to have gone back to your favourite 'as in 1885,' but the Liverpool Liberals put in no appearance whatever. This hardly looks like 'vigorous and independent initiative.' On the contrary, is it not palpable evidence of defective organization, neglected registration, and general electoral unreadiness? Liverpool did well to start the Parnell Fund; but it ought not to leave other duties—more immediately at its door—undone."

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels at St. James's Hall are indeed public benefactors at this dead season of the year, for they are very much alive. Mr. Eddie Quinn, from America, contributes two perfectly novel musical "varieties" in the shape of a performance on silver pipes with wands and a very quaint manipulation of sledge bells. They hang very prettily in rows before him on long coloured ribbons; these strips are seized and rattled with great dexterity and taste, and so the tunes are played, each ribbon giving forth a continuous and melodious sound. The "timbre" of both the musical ribbons and the steel pipes is quite novel, and capable, we should think, of being worked into the modern orchestra with striking effect. Mr. Stratton as usual was admirable in his 1,126th rendering of the "Whistling Coon," and his subtle low comedy in the "Dreaming Sailor" reminded us more than once of poor Artemus Ward. Fred Freear's impersonation of a black girl was singular in its real grace and absence of vulgarity, and it is needless to say that Vernon Reed, Edgar Wilson, and T. Spurr's vocalization was quite up to high level mark. The combined choral effects have certainly reached a finish which perhaps nothing short of concerted repetition all the year round could achieve, while the lively wind-up farce, "Burnt to a Cinder," sends a large and sympathetic

audience home in roars of laughter. A romantic Parisian burlesque, entitled "Clothilde; or, the Bruised Heart," is announced, which promises to eclipse even "Burnt to a Cinder."

The customary national fête at Brussels this month is distinguished by one novelty. There will be a show of dogs of burthen, and the show will be made more interesting by the award of valuable prizes. Of course, Flanders is the only country where there could be such an exhibition, but an unexpected incident adds to the interest. The judges wanted to create another class of national dogs, and thought of the *Spits*. It was a question whether the breed still existed. The Spits is a little black terrier, short ears, no tail, very vivacious, and of quite unrivalled quality as a watch dog. Like our own Beddingfield, he belongs almost exclusively to a special class of owner. He is born, bred, and spends his life on board the canal boats that ply in all parts of the Low Countries. So he is little seen about, and never in towns. Curiously enough, the demand for him has produced a considerable supply, and the judges find a difficulty in awarding the prize.

There is much significance in the interest taken in Lord Herschell's speech on the Parnell Commission Bill. The first edition was published on Saturday last, and a new edition is already in the press. The demand for it, so we learn on excellent authority, has come from unexpected quarters—from the strongholds of Liberal Unionism, in various parts of England, and from members of the middle classes, more anxious to be guided by the judgment of an accomplished and moderate-minded lawyer than to adopt the opinions of purely party spokesmen. Quiet tradesmen have sent orders for it on their ordinary billheads, and some thoughtful ladies have shown a strong wish to understand the whole matter. It looks as if the bill were going to answer to the fears of its authors, and to mark the turning-point in the Home Rule agitation.

The discovery of a Roman amphitheatre on the Danube between Vienna and Presburg is less important in itself than interesting in respect of its method. Amphitheatres are the commonest and best-preserved relics of antiquity. The Colosseum, and the arenas of Nîmes, Arles, Verona, Pompeii, Pozzuoli, by no means exhaust the list. Professor Hauser's discovery at Deutsch-Altenburg, then, is not likely to add much to our knowledge, but if the accounts which have reached us be correct it deserves notice as a remarkable example of archæological instinct, or *flaire*. The Professor, it is said, was led to suspect the existence of the amphitheatre by noticing the elliptical bands of colour in a cornfield which occupied its site. These differences of colour he attributed to the graduated depth of soil caused by the concavity of the arena, and his excavations have proceeded far enough to prove the justice of this conjecture. It is to be hoped that no impertinent Edie Ochiltree (as in "The Antiquary") will interrupt the Professor's researches by declaring, "Prætorium here, prætorium there, I mind the biggin' (building) o't!"

IS LUPTON BEY DEAD?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE statements published two or three weeks back relative to the alleged death of Lupton Bey at Khartoum were so circumstantial that the public might be excused for accepting them and for forgetting to ask for the ultimate authority from which the news emanated. It was telegraphed from Suakin in the first instance, we believe, to the *Times*; and then the decease of Lupton was said to have taken place on the 1st of last month. Afterwards the military authorities there sent their own message, giving the 4th as the date. The most remarkable circumstance about this news from Khartoum was its very definiteness. The progress of the captive's disease was duly described, together with the proximate cause of the fatal result. Further, there is another report, not so easily traced, which spoke of the Mahdi not only being distressed at the loss of his useful captive, but as having honoured his remains with a public funeral at Underman. Now, all this made up a curiously complete, though mournful, story; but it must have struck some persons as too artistic for real life. And as to both branches of it there are striking improbabilities. Lupton, who was well known on the Red Sea coast before he was engaged by Gordon to go up to Khartoum while still under Egyptian power, was one of the last men who might be expected to develop pulmonary disease, and less so in that dry climate. As to the public funeral by order of the Mahdi there is this difficulty—there has been no indication, amid all his sufferings, that he was likely to embrace the faith of Islam; and as a Giaour he could not possibly receive the signal honour described. Evidently there is much to be explained before this report of Lupton's death in captivity can be finally accepted. I venture, not only to doubt it, but also to cherish some hope that the intrepid adventurer of whom Gordon thought so highly as to make him Governor of the Bahr-Gazelle province may yet emerge on the Red Sea coast. If so, he will have a story to tell as full of interest as any we have had since Gordon's death. At present I will go only one step further, and that is to mention that certain plans were some time since devised for the rescue of Lupton. It is not a rash surmise that these very stories we have ventured to discredit may be one reflex and incidental result of those same plans of rescue.

AN ALPINE RETREAT.

A SPOT where one may enjoy all the glories of the Alps and yet lack few of the comforts of one's own home, or at least of as good an hotel as is usually found in a large town or a much frequented health resort, is a desideratum with many persons when planning a summer holiday. Most of the favourite holiday grounds of Switzerland and elsewhere have become but towns of hotels; and one hardly feels so much out of the world in such places as one might do in a shady nook in Kensington Gardens. To many of your readers a notice of Campiglio, in the Italian Alps, will be a novelty, and to some of them perhaps a useful revelation. When my doctor recommended it as one of the finest places in Europe for pure air and glorious scenery, I turned at once to all the available guide-books for some account of it, but in vain; not so much as the name appeared to be known, and though the telegraph goes direct thither the post-office clerks disclaimed all knowledge of it. It is true that it is a four days' journey from London, but as two of those days are most agreeably spent in travelling through some of the grandest scenery in Europe, one need not grudge the time thus occupied. Arrived at Trent from Innsbruck by the Brenner Pass, there is a delightful twelve hours' drive through the mountains, ever rising up and up to "Santa Maria di Campiglio" (which is at a height of nearly 6,000 ft. above the sea level) and passing by the picturesque lake of Toblino, in whose unruffled surface its ruined castle was reflected as in a mirror, we travel along the edge of the magnificent gorge, alternately savage and picturesque, formed by the River Sarca, which forces its way through the rocks at a depth of some hundreds of feet below. Every turn of the ever turning road does but reveal some new scene of grandeur, towering mountains, snowy peaks, and fertile valleys bursting in succession on the view. The shades of evening were upon us when our destination came in view, an extensive range of buildings, formerly a convent and now an hotel as unpretentious in appearance as it is well appointed and comfortable. It is situated in a fertile plateau or meadow, surrounded on all sides by towering peaks and pine-covered slopes. Being but one hotel (accommodating from 100 to 150 guests) the danger is escaped of the neighbourhood being overrun by numbers, and consequently there is no restriction on the freedom of rambling where one will through meadow, hill, and dale. Whoso loves nature in all its primitive grandeur, and a wealth of wild flowers unknown to most people, may find a never-ending interest in this delightful spot. As to the flowers, this district would almost seem to be Nature's nursery, whence all our grown-up, over-grown English garden flowers have come. It might, indeed, be the very spot where Matilda

> Went
> Singing and gathering flower after flower,
> With which her way was painted and besprint.

Who indeed could reckon or describe the varied flora unless he were an accomplished botanist? Cyclamen, gentian, myosotis, campanula, scabious of various colours, lilac-scented daphne, pansies, genesta, the Alpine rose, and a thousand others, equally or even more beautiful, gladden the eye at every step, and draw forth a feeling of compunction for setting one's foot upon them. The edelweiss, which one has heard spoken of in Switzerland as a plant of special rarity, is found here abundantly on Spinale and other easily accessible mountains. For those who are unequal to climbing or long walking excursions there are rambles innumerable within a mile, intersected by mountain streams of the brightest crystal, whose ceaseless babble or gentle roar seems to add life to the landscape. For the more active and adventurous the Brenta group of the Dolomite Mountains offers an inexhaustible field of enterprise; so that whether one's desire be a morning's saunter, a day's ramble, or an excursion of a longer period, there is no difficulty in finding something fresh every day for a month or more. A sturdy mountaineer, who is better known as a sculptor of European reputation, returned this morning to the hotel after a day or two's absence with a trophy of three chamois, which he had stalked on the neighbouring heights; and, except that the primitive resources of the place do not afford a trained sporting dog of any kind, the same or another sportsman would have every chance of securing a bear or two, for Bruin has just now been busy among the sheep within half a mile of the hamlet, and a she-bear and her cubs were seen this week disporting themselves on the Victoria Platz, a green open space only half an hour's walk from the hotel. The archæologist and antiquary may find subjects well worthy of their notice within the district, notably the very remarkable Dance of Death, dated 1519, painted on the outside of the Church of San Vigilio at Pinzobo. Nor is the humble but graceful campanile of Santa Maria di Campiglio itself, with its skilfully constructed spiral capping, unworthy of notice; one might look far for a more exquisite bit of work. How mine host has succeeded in inducing a staff of cooks, whose performances would do credit to a first-rate hotel in London or Paris, to give their services in this remote corner of the world is a marvel which one cannot fathom, but must take as an outcome of the untiring energy and enterprise by which he has also enabled his guests to dispense with guides in their mountain rambles by setting simple marks of various colours in the different tracks, so that he who runs may read and be free from the usual annoyance and expense of the guide pest. Fruit, which in so many places is an unattainable luxury, is here supplied by the wild Alpine strawberries and raspberries, exceeding in flavour the most cultivated products of English gardens, and brought from the heights by the villagers for a fewpence daily.

"UP IN A BALLOON, BOYS."

HUNDREDS WANT TO CLING TO BALDWIN'S BACK.

SINCE Professor Baldwin began his daring performances at the Alexandra Palace he has been besieged by hundreds of applicants for the honour of dropping from the Clouds. Hundreds of letters have been addressed to him, asking for an engagement, signed by men, women, and children. They came from ladies anxious to gain a brief notoriety, from the unemployed wanting a job, and office boys who thought they saw a fine chance of achieving distinction and dollars. Some inventive scribe had printed a statement to the effect that Baldwin would pay a large sum to any one who would go a trip with him into the air, and that set the ball a-rolling. We need scarcely say that no such offer was ever made, and we may add that Professor Baldwin has no intention of allowing any one to make the ascent. It is quite enough to risk his own neck. Now for a few samples of the letters:—

"THE MONEY GOES TO MOTHER IF I FALL."

If you are not suited with a boy to go up and come down on your back from a balloon I should like to go for the £1000. Please say when I am to come, and send money for fare to Pallace, and what clothes you would wish me to wear. If I fall will you let my mother have the money.

WHY NOT A WOMAN?

I heard that you had been offering a hundred pounds to any man who would go up with you. I would like to know whether you would not take a woman instead. I am twenty-five years of age, and about 8½ stone weight. Should you not consider this, please don't make it public.

WILL TRUST HIS SON WITH THE PROFESSOR.

Sir,—It having come to my knowledge that you would like a little Boy to ascend with you into the air, and having every confidence in you, I would trust my son with you his age is 9, and his courage good. Awaiting your reply.

NO FATHER OR MOTHER.

A friend has told me that you have offered £100 to any person who will ascend with you in your balloon. Hoping that you will pardon the liberty I take in writing to you, I beg to inform you that I will ascend half a dozen times with you for that sum. I have neither father nor mother, nor any one else depending upon me, nobody will suffer if anything happens to me. I weigh 8½ stone, or thereabouts, not more, and am 18 years of age.

A CLOWN AND "ACKBAT."

I in reply to the offir I have heard that you are in wont of a lite wate I myself only 9st 8 lb, and I am in the puefesn of Cloun and ackbat and leg demain and would be only to pleased to be at your Cervise at any time.

FROM "DORRIE." HER "WAIT" 7. 5.

I have heard that you are wishing for a Lady or Gentlemen to go up with you I should think it a great honner to be allowed the pleasure of appearing with you. I am a young lady. My wait is 7. 5. which is not much.—Yours, "DORRIE."

GOOD BOY!

I have heard it said that you will give £50 if any boy will go up and come down on your back. If this is true I beg to offer myself as a candidate. I am 16 years of age, weigh seven stone 7 lbs. Could you let me know before you go up again, if you get this in time.

P.S.—The sum offered would clear my father of several debts, and start us again.

SHORT OF PAPER.

Hearing that you would give £100 to anybody who would ascend and desend with you on Saturday the 18th instant I, [illegible] offer you my services. I and my friends are poor, and to us a £100 would be a Godsend. I send this hoping that you will favour me I am only 15 years of age, do not think me too young and forward. I don't want to run unnecessary risk, but I place every confidence in you. Dear Sir excuse my writing on a half-sheet of paper, as I haven't any more to spare.

ONLY 14.

Having heard you want somebody to go upon your back as you fall from your baloon I would be very willing to do so providing you will pay me for it. My age was 14 the fifth of this month.

WANTS £200.

I have heard That you would give kaney man 200 Pounds To do The same As you do, I dont no if it is True ore not. But if so I will do it, The same as you do For 200 Pounds,

WHAT WOULD THEY SAY OF OLD ENGLAND?

I hope you will excuse me taking the liberty of writing you, but having heard that Mr. Baldwin proffers to take any one up with him in the baloon under 12 stone Weight, and the offer has not been excepted up to now, I wish to offer my humble self. I will accompany the Gentleman, if you will kindly inform me of the Benefit I should receive; For you cannot expect a man to endanger his life for nothing I am a poor man with a Wife and 3 Children and I am sorry to say I am out of employment. If Mr. Baldwin goes back to America and Tells them there was not a man had the pluck to go up with him it will not sound well for old England.

FROM A THIRTEEN-YEAR OLDER.

I hope I do not take a liberty in writing to you but having heard that you had advertised for someone to ascend in the balloon with you and descend on your back. I write to tell you that I will do it on any date. I am four foot seven inches in my stockings and weigh five stone or thereabout. I am thirteen years of age. I am willing to perform with you at any time.

JACK TAR WANTS TO GO.

Having heard that Professor Baldwin has challenged any one to go up in the balloon and drop with him or by themselves I beg to state that I will do so for the sum of £30. I am a sailor, aged nineteen.

HE WILL GO, ANYHOW.

I have heard from several people that you advertised in the *Daily Telegraph* offering any individual £100 to go up in one of your balloons with you some people say you hang and I set on your shoulders but I do not know anything about it before I see you. My age is 15 my weight is 5 stun and I am rather short for my age. I would not mind going for the offer how ever I go up with you.

At Home and Abroad.

The German Emperor has requested the Empress of Austria and Archduke Charles Louis to stand sponsors to his new-born son.

It is announced that an important capture of fifty brigands has been made on the Macedonian frontier.

The Dublin *Gazette* of last night contains several proclamations under the Crimes Act.

A destruction of fish on a large scale has taken place in the Ouse, between Great Paxton and Offord. Thousands have been poisoned.

News has been received at Plymouth from Yokohama of the outbreak of cholera on board her Majesty's ship *Impérieuse*. Three of the ship's company, it is stated, have died of the disease.

Great activity is being displayed in improving the armament of the Northern Forts in China, and several new war ships have been ordered from Germany by Li Hung Chang.

It is reported from Dundalk that Mr. Dillon's imprisonment is telling seriously on him in respect to his weight, and that the hon. gentleman is six or seven pounds lighter than when he entered Dundalk gaol.

Intelligence from Macao states that cholera broke out there on board the transport *India* among the troops embarked for Mozambique. Thirty-eight cases occurred in forty-eight hours, twenty-four of which were fatal.

The Admiralty have authorized a further expenditure of £15,000 during the current financial year at Devonport Dockyard, in order to complete the programme of shipbuilding and repairing work laid down at the beginning of the year.

The *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that the new fortifications which are being built in Roumania are causing much uneasiness in Russia, as it is evident from the position of the new forts that Roumania intends to side against Russia in case of a great war.

A football match took place at Ipswich, Queensland, on Thursday between the English team and a local fifteen. The game, which was played under Rugby rules, resulted greatly in favour of the visitors, who made two goals and five tries, the home team only scoring one try.

The Metropolitan Railway Company are about entirely to rebuild their St. John's-wood station at Baker-street, and also to widen and enlarge the old station in Marylebone, Baker-street, which, when complete, will be one of the most commodious stations on the Metropolitan line.

The new iron bridge now being constructed over the Thames at Teddington is to be completed next month. The girder portion which crosses the lock cut is almost finished, and the screw piles for the suspension bridge between the Middlesex shore and the island are also fixed and bedded in concrete.

A shocking fatality occurred yesterday at the works of Messrs. Silver, Silvertown. Alfred Girling, a labourer, aged seventy-eight years, was struck on the head by some machinery, and rendered insensible. He was removed to Poplar Hospital, where he expired from fracture on the base of the skull.

This week Mr. Fitzgerald and his agent, Mr. Morice, visited the Ballykett tenants to collect rents, and as 15 and 20 per cent. reduction was given, most of the tenants paid cheerfully. A few of the tenants, much in arrear, were given a clear receipt for half-a-year's rent.

In regard to the dispute in the Belfast shipbuilding trade matters remained yesterday at a standstill, and the 5,000 hands were still idle. The delegate expected from Scotland had not arrived, and the men had adopted no plan of settlement.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes at the fourth annual flower show last evening at the Lansdowne-place Ragged School, which is situated in the poorest part of the Borough. Prior to the ceremony, her ladyship delivered a kindly address to the parents and children.

Mr. John Lund, who was for several years a prominent officer in the old Detective Department at Scotland-yard, and subsequently Superintendent of the P (Walworth) Division of the Metropolitan Police, died yesterday morning at Leamington.

A messenger from the ex-Empress Eugénie has passed through Paris on his way to Turin with the presents in jewellery made to the Princess Lætitia on the occasion of her marriage with the Duc d'Aosta. It is stated that the Empress will give a dowry in honour of the occasion to a French, Italian, and English girl.

The ballot for reserved seats at the Birmingham Festival of next week closed yesterday. The total number of seats for which applications had been made was 6,412, against 7,763 at the Festival of 1885, and 9,918 at the preceding one. The decrease is chiefly apparent in the bookings for the occasions when the new works will be produced.

The Bulgarian Government has made an arrangement with Italy, by which the cadets from the Bulgarian military schools will in future be sent to complete their studies in the Italian Military Academy. Since the quarrel with Russia the Bulgarian cadets have been sent to Belgium, but this was found inconvenient.

At the Gravesend police-court yesterday afternoon Henry Latham Hutchinson, third officer of the steam yacht *Ceylon*, was charged, on remand, with assaulting Archibald Dixon, and causing his death by pushing him overboard. Further evidence having been given, the magistrates committed the accused for trial.

Lord Arthur Hill, M.P., the honorary secretary to the Irish Exhibition, has communicated his views regarding the Cork band in refusing to play "God save the Queen" at one of the performances. His lordship says the band must have known perfectly well that the National Anthem formed part and parcel of the programme. It is not intended, he adds, to pay them for their services.

As crowds of persons were returning from a floral fête at Shrewsbury, late on Thursday night, to catch the homeward bound trains, a great crush took place at the railway station, and a young married man, named Harrison, whose wife was on the platform at the time, was pushed on to the line between the moving carriages and killed.

About a fortnight ago Colonel Davies Cooke, on behalf of the Canadian Agricultural Colonization and Coal Company, Alberta, sent out to Canada 110 polled Aberdeen bulls. He has just made arrangements at Liverpool for the shipment of 900 rams, comprising a very choice selection of Shropshire down sheep. The numbers of pedigree cattle and sheep in these consignments have never been equalled in the annals of the export trade.

DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page illustrated book on Deafness, Noises in the Head: how they may be cured at your Home. Post free, 3d.—Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 21, BEDFORD-SQUARE, LONDON, W.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE is sent post free to any address in the United Kingdom, or in the Postal Union, for 9s. 9d. per quarter.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S RETALIATION

HOW THE SENATE RECEIVED THE MESSAGE.

CANADIAN OPINION.

HOW THE CANADIANS WILL GET OVER IT.

A Reuter's telegram from Ottawa says:—President Cleveland's Message has caused but little excitement here. It is thought that he is wrong in his law and in his facts. It is pointed out that Article 29 of the Washington Treaty cannot be denounced until two years' notice has been given, as provided in Article 33, and that any action in the sense proposed by Mr. Cleveland would be a violation of treaty obligations. President Cleveland lays stress upon the necessity under which Canada is placed of using the ports of Portland, Boston, and New York. This necessity, it is maintained here, does not exist, Halifax, St. John, and St. Andrews being adjuncts to the St. Lawrence route and giving all the year round communication with Great Britain. The Intercolonial and Temiscouata Railways connect the three Atlantic ports with Montreal, and are well supplied with rolling stock. In 1883 the value of goods coming into and going out of Canada through the United States' territory under the bonding system was 60,000,000 dols., and during the last two years the average was only 32,000,000 dols. Many Canadian merchants will at once order goods from Europe to be shipped viâ Halifax and St. John. The West Indian business nearly all comes and goes direct through Canadian ports.

A SENSATION IN TORONTO.

The Message has caused a sensation among business men in Toronto. The rejection of the treaty was in a measure anticipated, but it was hoped that the operation of the *modus vivendi* would have avoided friction at present, and that after the Presidential election in the United States other counsels would have prevailed. It is, however, now pointed out that President Cleveland's sudden change of front, which has created general astonishment, has put a different complexion on the matter. A Cabinet Council will probably be summoned immediately to consider the new situation. The *Toronto Mail* briefly admits the gravity of the measure which Mr. Cleveland advises Congress to take. It states that the President is egregiously mistaken in supposing that the people of Canada can be coerced into the surrender of their rights, and assures the Government of the support of the people in upholding the dignity and welfare of Canada. The *Globe* says:—"The only dignified course for us is resolutely, but without unnecessary offensiveness, to maintain our rights whatever the consequences may be."

GOOD FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

A telegram from Halifax says:—The general opinion prevailing here in reference to the proposed refusal by the United States to maintain for Canadian goods the privilege of transit in bond, duty free, is that it would be greatly to the advantage of Nova Scotia, as fish now exported in bond via New York to Cuba and the West Indies would be shipped direct from Ontario, and flour which is now imported by way of the United States would come over the Canadian railways. It is thought that retaliation on the part of the United States would be the most effective means of developing the Canadian national sentiment.

THE REPUBLICANS' DILEMMA.

"Everybody, except the President," says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, "continues to regard the fisheries as primarily a domestic question. Hence the feeling of satisfaction among his supporters, who regard his prospects of re-election as much strengthened by his Message, and the equally strong feeling of dismay and disgust among his opponents, who find their flank cleverly turned by this latest State paper. Some disposition is manifested among the Senators to refuse the legislation indicated in the Message. This would be an error in tactics, because it would place them in the position which they have reproached the President for taking—that, namely, of refusing to retaliate. The sting of the situation for the Republicans is that their superficial and blundering treatment of the controversy is contrasted with President Cleveland's original and careful study of the situation. Not even his Cabinet was consulted until the Message was ready for Congress. Bills to carry out the President's views, drafted by the Secretary of the Treasury, have been presented to the House of Representatives. The effect of the new policy will probably be to diminish the imports of tea viâ the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to lessen the traffic on the Vermont Central and the Grand Trunk Railways. The worst time for Canada will come when the ice closes her ports, and New York ceases to be practically the Canadian port of entry."

THE REPUBLICANS IN THE SENATE.

When the President's Message was read in the Senate yesterday, Senator Edmunds made a bitter and sarcastic speech, charging President Cleveland with inconsistency. Mr. Edmunds said the Message was in direct conflict with the Treaty, and indicated backing down on the part of the President. It was surprising, he said, that the President, with all the power granted to him by the Retaliation Act of 1887, had remained silent so long, although he acknowledged the gravity of the situation. Mr. Edmunds combated the President's view that the 29th article of the Treaty of 1871 expired when the Fisheries articles ceased to be in force. Senator Hoar followed Mr. Edmunds in a similar strain. Mr. Hale, says a Reuter's telegram, declared that the President's Message was a desperate attempt to recover lost ground. The speaker considered that the President had ample power under the present Retaliation Acts. Mr. Sherman, although expressing satisfaction at Mr. Cleveland's action, said that it was a move to recover lost power. Mr. Sherman concluded by declaring that reciprocal rights should be insisted upon.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 25.—A Washington telegram to the *New York Herald* states that it was understood there last night that an important discovery has been made under which the Treasury will stop the privilege of Canada to ship her products in bond through United States territory for export from American ports.

VOYAGE OF THE SCOTCH CUTTER "MINERVA."

The 40-foot Scotch cutter *Minerva*, Captain Charles Barr, completed her ocean voyage on Thursday morning, and anchored off Lawley's yard, Boston. The yacht left Fairlie, Scotland, on July 26. From anchorage to anchorage the run was made in twenty-eight days. Her best run, 179 miles, was on July 29. She will now be put in racing trim. She is smaller than the *Thistle* in appearance. If she develops speed she will be raced against the new Burgess 40-footers *Banshee*, *Crocodile*, and others. She met the recent storm 50 miles off Cape Cod. It blew a perfect hurricane. The *Minerva* stood it nobly, and worked to windward with nothing on but storm trysails.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SPIRITUALISTS.

CONSULTING THE SPIRITS TO GOOD PURPOSE.

An International Spiritualist Congress will, says the Madrid correspondent of the *Chronicle*, be held at Barcelona in September. The congress promises to be an important one. A considerable number of well-known persons have announced their intention to attend. Among them are M. Flammorian, the French astronomer, Professor Crookes, and Signor Succi. Viscount Corres-Solanot will preside at the sittings of the congress. Spiritualism is very popular in Spain. Three or four spiritualist papers are published in the Peninsula, and curiously enough the largest number of adherents are to be found among the officers of the army. During the last Carlist war one of the best known generals of the army used to consult the spirits of Cæsar, Napoleon, and other famous conquerors before giving or accepting battle. On one occasion he was besieging an important fortress defended by very strong forces. One morning the spirits advised him to storm it. The action was against every military and common sense rule as matters stood. But the general followed the advice of the spirits, and of course his losses were enormous, the fortress was not taken and he was obliged to retreat.

MAJOR BARTTELOT ON STANLEY'S TRACK.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE UPPER CONGO.

A telegram from St. Paul de Loanda says:—It is announced from the Upper Congo that Major Barttelot left the camp at Yambunga on May 10, with the object of rejoining Mr. Stanley. The caravan accompanying Major Barttelot was composed of six hundred and forty carriers, recruited by Tippoo Tib, and a hundred soldiers, the latter forming almost the whole military force left by Mr. Stanley at Yambunga, before his departure for the interior, to guard the camp. Messrs. Rose, Troupet, and Samesson accompanied Major Barttelot, and shared between them the command of the column, the advanced guard being under Mr. Samesson's charge. It was Major Barttelot's intention to follow Stanley's march step by step. At the date of the departure of the caravan for the interior, no news had reached Yambunga direct from Mr. Stanley. Major Barttelot's carriers were very heavily laden with supplies, brought partly from Leopoldville and partly furnished direct by Tippoo Tib, and it was believed that the advance would consequently be very slow.

The same messenger who brought the above news announces that Captain Vangele, accompanied by two other white officers and a detachment of fifty soldiers, retook possession of the Stanley Falls Station on June 4, on behalf of the Congo Free State. They met Tippoo Tib there, and found his authority and that of the Congo Free State to be respected. Captain Vangele hoisted the flag of the State at the time of the return to Aruwhimi of the steamer which conveyed Captain Vangele to Stanley Falls. At the end of June the detachment of forty men left by Major Barttelot to guard the camp at Yambunga had heard no news of Mr. Stanley. They had only received advices from Major Barttelot to the effect that the first stages of his march had been satisfactorily accomplished.

MAJOR DOBNER'S STANLEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

We hear from Budapest that Major Charles Dobner is actively engaged in recruiting his officers and sub-officers for his Stanley Relief Expedition. It is stated that the expedition is being financed by an English company, but will be entirely commanded by Austrian and Hungarian ex-officers. Major Dobner (who is the brother of Prince Ferdinand's chief aide-de-camp) still belongs to the Honvéd army, but would get unlimited leave of absence. This would not be his first tour in Africa, having already commanded there two expeditions, which, however, were not of the importance of the one now in question. Major Dobner tries to engage the services of officers who have some other knowledge besides the military; he invites particularly architects, civil engineers, mechanics, miners, naturalists, doctors, painters, &c. The bulk of the exploring party would of course consist of the natives about to be recruited in the Congo. The question of the rifle to be selected is not yet settled. Major Dobner and his committee are hesitating between the Mannlicher and the Martini-Henry. About 1,200 of them would be required. The party would proceed from the mouth of the Congo River to Stanley Falls, which Major Dobner hopes to reach in three months' time, provided the Congo Government gives them some support in the shape of a steamer and some boats. From Stanley Falls they would go to explore the Mabode district up to Lake Nyanza, in the vicinity of which, or in the Mambonton mountains, they hope to be on the track of Stanley.

THE IDEAL OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

At a dinner given at Sonnenburg on Thursday evening in connection with the holding of the Chapter of the Order of St. John, the Emperor, replying to an address delivered by Prince Albrecht of Prussia as Grand Master of the Order, made a speech, in which he said:—"I am of strong opinion that the King of Prussia must indicate his membership of the Order of St. John by outward signs. The great tasks incumbent upon me in the domain of the mental development of my people I am not able to perform with the machinery of the State alone. For the elevation of my people, for the strengthening of their moral and religious feelings, and for their development, I need the support of the noblest in their ranks—namely, my nobility—and these I see united in large numbers in the Order of St. John. I hope with all my heart that, aided by the charitable support of the Order, I may succeed in accomplishing the work of raising the people's sense of religion and of Christian discipline and morals which I have set before myself as my ideal."

LITTLE HOPE FOR BARON DE WORMS'S CONVENTION.

The *Temps*, in a leading article on the sugar bounties, says:—"France would only agree to abolish the bounties on the understanding that a uniform system of taxation on sugar should be adopted by all countries. As it seems out of the question to get unanimity on this point, it follows that the Convention has but a very small chance of being signed. I may add that competent persons have long been of that opinion."

IN THE FIELD FOR MERTHYR TYDVIL.

Mr. Pritchard Morgan has issued an address to Merthyr Tydvil electors and is the first candidate in the field. He is in favour of extension of local government, or home rule, and disestablishment in Wales.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.—"IMPORTANT TO ALL."—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—Adams. Caution: Examine each bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all chemists. Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, London, S.E., by J. C. Eno's Patent.

NOTICE.

A Story of Modern Life, by Mr. Grant Allen, entitled "Dr. Palliser's Patient," commenced in the PALL MALL GAZETTE *on Monday last, and will run from day to day until completed on Tuesday, August 28.*

FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

QUEENSTOWN, August 25.—The Cunard Royal Mail steamship *Umbria* is reported as having passed the Fastnet at 4.15 A.M. to-day. She is thus first in the ocean race between herself and the Inman line steamer *City of New York*. Nothing has been heard of the latter vessel. It will take the *Umbria* about two hours and twenty minutes to reach Roche's Point.

The *Umbria* sailed from New York last Saturday at 4.10 P.M., one hour and twenty minutes before the *City of New York*.

THE INDIAN RISING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, August 24.—The battery of artillery which left for the Skeena River last month on board her Majesty's cruiser *Caroline*, in order to assist in the suppression of the Indian rising at Hazelton, will arrive here to-morrow. All the members of the expedition will then have returned.

ENGLAND AND TIBET.

DARJEELING, August 24.—Lieutenant Justice, with twenty-five men, has been ordered to search for and destroy the bridge over the Rungpur, supposed to have been constructed by the Thibetans with the object of threatening the British commander.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The *Fremdenblatt* to-day declares that the interview between Count Kalnoky and Signor Crispi only proves that the cordial relations between the two closely allied States continue unchanged. The semi-official organ continues :—"The advantage afforded by a mutual exchange of views is all the greater at a time when, notwithstanding the state of comparative quiet which doubtless exists, permanent uncertainty is nevertheless apparent. It would be preposterous to connect the interview with adventurous and aggressive tendencies. Neither at Friedrichsruhe nor at Eger will the limits of a peace policy be overstepped. Italy's vital interests compel her to direct all her attention to the maintenance of the present balance of power in the Mediterranean. Austria-Hungary fully acknowledges the justice of this standpoint."

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Alice of Hesse, and suite, arrived at Ballater at half-past eight this morning from Glasgow. A guard of honour consisting of a detachment of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders was drawn up in the station square, and presented arms as the Queen entered the open carriage which was in waiting. Balmoral was reached before half-past nine.

THE MUNICIPAL SCANDAL AT SALFORD.

A correspondent telegraphs :—This matter is assuming serious proportions. The town clerk, Mr. John Graves, who was yesterday suspended by the Mayor, disappeared a day or two ago, and is being diligently sought after by the police, who hold a warrant for his apprehension. The charge against Mr. Graves is one of misappropriating borough funds. It was part of his duty to pay to the borough treasurer the sums received on account of registers of voters, but it is alleged that for three successive years he has been paid by the assistant overseers of three townships sums amounting altogether to £600, and has never accounted for them. A number of firms are now inquiring why their accounts against the borough have not been settled, and the Corporation say the money to pay them was given to the town clerk in some instances as far back as two years ago.

THE NEW WIMBLEDON.—ANOTHER SITE OFFERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin Austen, of Shalford Park, has offered the National Rifle Association a site close to Guildford, lying between Pewley Hill and Chantry Downs, for the annual competition. Ranges up to 1,000 yards can be obtained. The site is well screened, is high, healthy, well drained, and within a few minutes' walk of Guildford Junction, where four lines of railway converge. It is about twenty-eight miles from London.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.—AN INDIGNANT DEAN.

The *Carnarvon Herald* to day reports a remarkable sermon on marriage by the Dean of Norwich at Penmaenmawr. The Dean referred in indignant terms to the social revolution proceeding, which touched the relationship between the sexes. He said the scriptural and wholesome restraints upon marriage under which we were brought up had become intolerably irksome. To regard the relation of a man's wife as his own is, whatever God may say about one flesh, an absolute superstitution which ought to be swept away. New facilities were given for divorce, of which children of this world avail themselves with as light a heart as that with which they terminate their engagements with a servant, and when you probe these festering sores of society to the depth you find at bottom this appalling fact, that society has determined to unsex woman, to confuse male anp female, and to give woman man's work to do, He believed God abhorred all this confusion of things.

A MAN WHO THINKS MARRIAGE IS A FAILURE.

At Dalston police-court to-day an old gentleman told a pitiful story of domestic wretchedness to Mr. Horace Smith. His wife drank deeply, abused and ill-used him, and had frequently "broken up" his home. Mr. Smith : What do you mean by breaking up? Applicant : Selling the goods. No sooner do I furnish the home than she commences selling and pawning, and when I try to prevent her she strikes me. She hit me on the head last Monday. I want a warrant against her for stealing. Mr. Smith : Except under special circumstances, what is yours is also your wife's. Therefore, neither husband or wife can be accused of stealing their own goods. If she assaults you again, take out a summons.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT THE FORTH BRIDGE.

A workman named Wright, employed at the Forth Bridge, early this morning fell from the top works on Inchgarvie, a height of 365 ft. His head struck some struts in the descent, was severed from the body and shattered to fragments on the rock below, while the body fell into the water. Search parties have been endeavouring to reach it, but without success. The poor fellow leaves a wife and family.

M. GOBLET'S REPLY TO SIGNOR CRISPI.

M. Goblet has sent his reply to Signor Crispi's Note. The point on which he lays stress is this : Does a military occupation of a country upset the international conventions entered into before such occupation? Many great precedents are pointed out as establishing the French contention. Besides, when the Italians first went to Massowah their Government treated the presence of the troops there as a mere occupation which did not interfere with pre-existing relations with any of the Powers. M. Goblet ends by saying that France never sought to involve grave issues in the Massowah question. She only aimed by an exchange of views at clearing away any misunderstanding. She has expressed her entire opinion in an amicable way, and therefore, so far as she is concerned, the subject is exhausted. It is now for the Powers whom Signor Crispi has addressed to say what they think on the matter.

COUNT KALNOKY AND SIGNOR CRISPI.

Count Kalnoky left Vienna last night for Eger, where he will have an interview with Signor Crispi to-day. This act, which is regarded as one of special courtesy on the part of the Count, is much commented upon in diplomatic circles.

A CROFTER DEPUTATION TO THE COLONIES.

A deputation is being organized to visit Australia, New Zealand, and India, with the object of interesting Highlanders abroad in the Crofter question. The deputation will include one or two crofters, and probably Dr. Macdonald, M.P. for Ross and Cromarty, the treasurer of the Crofter Aid Fund. It was intended to visit America also, but owing to the Presidential election, that part of the projected tour has been abandoned for the present. The same or a similar deputation will probably visit the United States next year.

A FATAL DOSE OF MORPHIA.

A Rochester telegram states that Mr. J. B. Jardine, physician and medical officer of health for Chatham, was found dead from an overdose of morphia this morning.

THE BYRON-SHELLEY-KEATS PRIZES.

The Byron-Shelley-Keats *in memoriam* prizes have, says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, just been awarded for the fourth year for essays on the following works of those poets :—Shelley's "Demon of the World," first prize, £10, to M. E. Butterworth ; second prize, £5, to Matilda Penstone ; "The Revolt of Islam," first prize, £10, to Neeta Higginson ; second prize, £5, to Blanche Martin ; Byron's "Vision of Judgment," first prize, £10, to Marie Balfour ; second prize, £5, to Amy Page ; "Werner," one prize of £5 to Miss E. Hall ; Keats's "Isabella," one prize of £5 to Sarah Toplis. On Byron's "Bride of Abydos" four essays of such equal merit were sent in that three prizes of £5 each have been awarded—to Reta Oldham, E. Beattie, and Mrs. May ; and a fourth prize would have been awarded had not the writer of the essay already been a prize winner. Mrs. Crawshay has taken the occasion of this year to endow her prizes to the amount of £2,500. The trust deed has been signed in the hope that the trust may be an ever-recurring act of homage to the genius of the three poets. One of the most interesting features in next year's competition will be the essay on all the more striking passages in Lord Byron's prose and verse on death and futurity, also relative to his own obsequies and memorials and their locality, together with reasons *pro* and *con* as to the desirability of removing his remains from Hucknall Torkard Church, provided a place could be found for them in Westminster Abbey. It will be an essay involving a considerable amount of work and research. There are to be three prizes awarded for this, the first of which will be £20. The other essays are to be on cantos 5, 6, and 7 of Shelley's "Revolt of Islam," "Rosalind and Helen," and any portion of the sonnets of Keats, the selection being left to the writer.

PARIS BURGLARS CARRYING OFF £10,000.

The Paris police are investigating a remarkable case of burglary which has just occurred, in which the thieves succeeded in carrying away securities and money amounting in value to 250,000 francs, or £10,000. M. Benoit, the victim, who has since lost his reason, is a retired business man about sixty-four years of age, and lived in a suite of rooms in the Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth. His invariable custom was to absent himself from his place during the afternoon, returning home to dinner at half-past six. It is believed that he must have told some one in confidence of the securities which he had in his possession of late, for he only drew them out of the Bank of France a few weeks ago. On Thursday evening, when entering his place after six o'clock, he found the door of the room wherein his valuable property was kept wide open. On the floor was his iron safe broken open and quite empty. It had contained silver, gold, and jewellery worth £2,000, as well as securities. After having communicated with the police, and assisted them in their examination of his rooms, M. Benoit shut himself up and attempted to suffocate himself.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice paid a second visit yesterday to the Glasgow Exhibition. The Princess remained in the Exhibition during the afternoon, while the Queen drove to the University and to Queen Margaret College, at each of which places she received addresses. The foreign Consuls in Glasgow and the Scotch Grand Lodge of Freemasons also presented addresses. At night the Royal party resumed their journey to Balmoral.

Lord Herschell has consented to preside at the quinquennial festival and the opening of the Winmarleigh Recreation Hall, at the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, on Monday, September 17.

It is not generally known that the late Mr. Henry Richard was requested by Mr. Cobden's widow, with the approval of Mr. John Bright, to write Cobden's life. He was prevented by the demands of other work from undertaking the task.

The Trustee of the People's Palace are hold a six week's Autumn Fête, the main attraction of which consists of an exhibition of modern pictures under the management of the directors of the New Gallery. The price of admission during the day is fixed at 2*d.*, and in the evening (after five) at 1*d.* Over 121,000 have passed the turnstiles during the first two weeks of the fête.

THE TZAR'S JOURNEY TO POLAND AND THE CRIMEA.

Some changes have suddenly been made in the arrangements for the Tzar's pending journey. He will remain at Peterhof until Monday, and then leave for the manœuvres in Poland. He will return to Peterhof for a short stay. He then leaves for Kharkoff, the Crimea, and the Caucasus, and will not return to the winter residence at Gatschina till the middle of November. According to information, his departure was postponed owing to some questions concerning the Imperial Court which the Tzar wished to settle before leaving.

THE WEALTH OF THE M'CALMONTS.

The value has been declared at £44,264 of the personal estate of the late Mr. Hugh Barklie Blundell M'Calmont, of Lincoln's Inn, who was a nephew of and had a contingent interest in the large residuary estate of the late Hugh M'Calmont. The testator's will, which is dated the day before his death, ended: "I wish to state that my son, Harry Leslie Blundell M'Calmont, takes no share in my property under this my will, because he is otherwise most amply provided for." The testator's son thus referred to will, if he lives for seven years from the date of his great uncle, the late Hugh M'Calmont's, death, which took place last year, inherit his residuary estate of about three million pounds, with the accumulated interest thereon.

AN ORGIE BY BOYS AND GIRLS.

At Wandsworth police-court yesterday, Frederick Moss, landlord of the Hope public-house, York-road, Battersea, appeared to answer a summons at the instance of the police for permitting drunkenness on his premises. Inspector Lee deposed that at 10.45 P.M. on August 11 he visited the defendant's premises and found a crowd of girls and boys outside the house. There was also a large number inside the house, the whole being more or less the worse for drink.—Mr. D'Eyncourt: Girls and boys? Inspector Lee: Yes, sir. There was a "friendly lead" being held at the house in aid of the sufferers by the Wandsworth fire. works' explosion. I went upstairs, and found in a room about eighty girls and boys, the whole being more or less the worse for drink. Mr. D'Eyncourt: What were their ages? Inspector Lee: From fifteen upwards. One of the young men was lying insensibly drunk on the table. I drew the defendant's attention to the general drunkenness, and he replied that he could not help it. Mr. D'Eyncourt: How many persons were there altogether? Inspector Lee: About three hundred. How many persons were there altogether? Inspector Lee: About three hundred. I had never before witnessed a more disorderly scene. Mr. D'Eyncourt said it was a very bad case, and imposed a penalty of £4, but did not endorse the license.

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. AN ENGLAND ELEVEN.

Yesterday the Colonists were seen to much greater advantage than on Thursday, and when play was abandoned at the Crystal Palace this match was left in a very interesting state. The Australians, who went in to obtain 160 to win, secured 51 of the number for the loss of two wickets, and hence want 109 before victory is theirs. The attendance yesterday was a large one, and in excess of the previous day's numbers. Overnight, it will be recollected, the home team had compiled 108, and the visitors had lost five wickets for 27. Yesterday, thanks to the fine bowling of Hulme—who thrice sent the sticks clean out of the ground—a trifle under thirty minutes sufficed to finish off the innings for an addition of 20, and the Australians were all out for the smallest total that has fallen to them during this trip. Altogether Hulme took seven wickets for 11 runs.

The weather was fine when this match was continued at the Crystal Palace this morning.

AN ENGLAND ELEVEN.—First Innings.

Sutthery, c Blackham, b Turner	18	Chatterton, b Boyle	4
Newham, st Blackham, b Boyle	11	Phillips, b Turner	12
Cropper, b Turner	3	Hulme, c Bonnor, b Turner	1
Quaife, b Ferris	22	Disney, not out	3
Davidson, c Edwards, b Turner	11	Extras	4
Humphreys, b Turner	5	Total	108
Smith, b Ferris	14		

ENGLAND.—Second Innings.

Quaife, c Blackham b Turner	4	Phillips, c Worrall, b Ferris	2
Newham, b Ferris	2	Hulme, b Ferris	4
Cropper, b Turner	7	Disney, b Ferris	0
Chatterton, b Turner	1	Smith, not out	8
Davidson, run out	2	Extras	7
Humphreys, run out	7	Total	98
Sutthery, c Bonnor, b Turner	54		

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

M'Donnell (captain), b Hulme	5	Lyons, b Hulme	2
Bannerman, c Davidson, b Phillips	2	Ferris, c Davidson, b Hulme	0
Bonnor, b Hulme	9	Boyle, b Phillips	2
Edwards, st Disney, b Phillips	0	Jarvis, not out	14
Turner, c Disney, b Hulme	8	Extras	2
Worrall, b Hulme	3	Total	47
Blackham, b Hulme	0		

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.—M'Donnell, b Chatterton, 27; Bonnor, b Chatterton, 7; Edwards, b Phillips, 11; Turner, b Phillips, 0; Jarvis, b Hulme, 1; Bannerman, not out, 20; extras, 3; total, 69.

SURREY v. LEICESTERSHIRE.

The cricket match at Kennington Oval between Leicestershire and Surrey yesterday resulted in favour of the home county by nine wickets. Mr. A. W. Crofts made 61 for Leicestershire in the second innings, and Pougher was 38 not out. In Surrey's second innings Mr. Bowden secured 81, not out.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.

Owing to rain there was only a little over two hours' play at Cheltenham yesterday, the score being Gloucestershire, 115; Middlesex, 186 for five wickets. Mr. Hadow, who met with the accident on Thursday, was a spectator during a portion of the play.

This match was resumed in favourable weather. To-day's score:—Ford, c Woof, b W. G. Grace, 68; Paravicini, not out, 41; Robertson, not out, 11; extras, 18; total (for six wickets), 247.

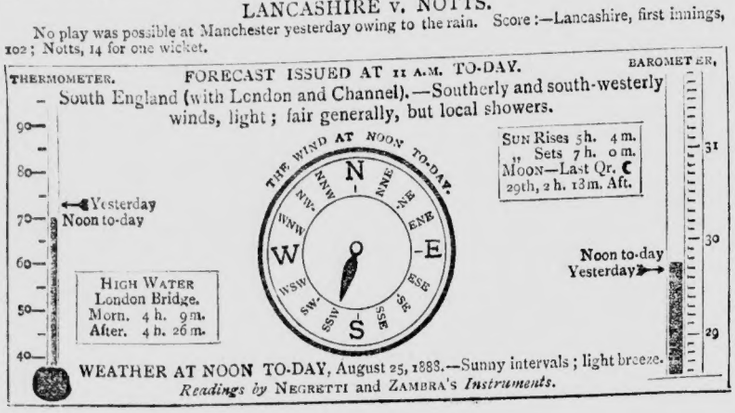
KENT v. YORKSHIRE.

Throughout yesterday play in this match was of an exciting character, and amply atoned for any shortcoming on the opening day. Kent had much the worst of the game at the start, but before hostilities were closed on the second day Kent had materially altered the aspect of affairs, and although still a long way behind have brought the game into an interesting condition. They ran the overnight total into 120, leaving them in a minority of 72, Patterson did out. Yorkshire made a very moderate show in their obtaining more than half the runs made from the bat. In the failing light second essay, only realizing 75, thus leaving Kent 148 to get to give them victory. In the failing light they started badly, but after losing one wicket for 8, played up until 51 were realized, when Fox fell, and two later Lord Harris retired, so that with 95 to get and six wickets to fall a very close finish may be expected.

Play was resumed in fine weather. To-day's score:—Tonge, c Hall, b Preston, 0; G. Hearne, c Wainwright, b Preston, 1; Wright, b Preston, 5; Patterson, c Moorhouse, b Peel, 32; Kent, not out, 2; A. Hearne, not out 3; extras, 6; total, 76 for eight wickets.

LANCASHIRE v. NOTTS.

No play was possible at Manchester yesterday owing to the rain. Score:—Lancashire, first innings, 102; Notts, 14 for one wicket.



THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL STEADY TO FIRM.—QUOTATIONS MOSTLY HIGHER.

There is little doing in the Money Market this morning, and on this account it is found difficult to maintain rates. There is no disposition to allow rates to fall away, however, in view of next week's requirements. On Monday the last issues of Treasury bills will have to be paid for, while on that day also arrangements will have to be made for carrying forward Stock Exchange transactions for a fortnight. The supply of loanable capital is likewise now very low, and it would cause no surprise should applications be made to the Bank of England for assistance next week. Short loans this morning are worth 1½ per cent., while the discount rate for three months' bank paper remains unaltered at 2¾ per cent.

An exceedingly small business is being transacted on the Stock Exchange, but the tendency is good, and the majority of the changes are to higher prices. The absence of activity is owing to the usual indisposition to enter into fresh transactions on a Saturday, and the commencement of the fortnightly settlement on Monday. Home Railways have been a little inquired for, Chatham Preference and District having been especially bought Foreign Government Bonds are again all higher, Russian, Hungarian Gold, and Turkish descriptions having all been in demand and marking a general rise. The New York Stock Market yesterday took the President's Message very calmly, and there was little selling on it, the general opinion being that nothing serious will grow out of the existing differences between Canada and the United States. The market for American Railroad securities here is consequently steady, and the movements are of no special importance. There is a fractional relapse in one or two cases, but the tone is good. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are quiet, and Mexican Railway issues are practically unaltered. Miscellaneous securities, including Mining shares, show scarcely any change.

Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's office at the Bank of England, on Monday, the 3rd prox., at one o'clock, for Treasury bills to the amount of £1,400,000, dated September 8, 1888, and payable at three or six months after date (at the option of the persons tendering)—namely, on December 8 or March 8 next respectively.

Except during the first half-hour the tone on the Stock Market at New York yesterday was generally strong, with higher prices, the principal features being Delaware and Lackawanna, which were strong owing to the advance in the rates for the transport of coal, Northern Pacific Preferred, which were favourably affected by the success of the negotiations for the sale of bonds, and Western Union Telegraph shares, which acquired strength in consequence of the expectation of an increase in the dividend. During the afternoon, however, the market became dull, and the tendency at the close was downwards.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways—*Risen*: Chatham Preference and District ¼, Hull and Barnsley, North Western and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: French Three per Cents., Hungarian Gold, and Italian ¼, Egyptian Unified ¼, the Preference and Daira ⅛, Turkish Group 1, the 1871, and the Defence ¼, Groups 2, 3, and 4 ⅛, Russian 1873 and Spanish ⅛. *Declined*: Uruguay ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Northern Pacific Preference, ⅜, New York Central, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario and Philadelphia and Reading shares. *Fallen*: Mexican Central Bonds ½, Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Lake Shore shares, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary and Union Pacific ¼, Denver Preference, Louisville and Nashville and Erie shares ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican Second Preference and South Austrian shares 1-16. *Lower*; Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅛.

Imperial Ottoman Bank shares are up 1-16.

The directors of the Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 7*s.* per share for the half-year ended June 30, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the dividend warrants being payable on or after the 5th prox.

The shareholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company are requested to send their proxies for use at the forthcoming election without delay to 4, Bank-buildings, where forms of proxy to be used may be obtained.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—American, moderate demand at firm prices. Brazilian and Egyptian quiet, East Indian steady. Sales 6,000. Futures are very steady at an advance of one point.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅜
New Consols 2¾	99¼	⅜
Reduced 3 p. c.	100⅞	1¼
LocalLoan Stock	103½	¾
New 2½ per. Cent.	95¼	6¼
India 3½ per Cent.	105½	5
Do. 4½ p. c. Rcs	69⅛	⅜
Egyptian Guar.	102	½
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	½
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103	4
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	109¼	10¼
Liverpool	111	½
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5
Do. Hard Dols	65¼	¾
Do. Treasury	98	9
Austrian Gold	90	2
Do. Silver	66	8
Brazilian 1875	102⅛	3½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	92⅛	3
Chilian 4½ p.c.1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	90½	1½
Do. B.	88⅛	9½
Egypt. State Dom.	101⅛	2
Do. Unified	84⅜	⅛
Do. Preference	102⅜	⅛
Do. Daira Sanier	79¼	½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	¼
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103½	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73¼	¼
Hung. Gold Rente	82½	3
Italian	95⅛	⅜
Mexican Converted	39½	¾
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¾	14
Do. 6 p.c.	15	¼
Portuguese	6¼	½
Russian 1873	97¼	8
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅞	3⅛
Turkish 1854	99	101
Group 1	24	5
Group 2	14¼	15¼
Groups 3 and 4	74⅞	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	86	½
5 p. c. Defence	96¼	¼
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	72¼	¼
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107½	8¼
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	105¼	½
Great Eastern	67¼	¾
Great Northern	118	19
Ditto A	101	2
Great Western	144⅛	⅝
Hull and Barnsley	29¼	10¼
Lanc. and York	118	19
Brighton(Ordinary)	140	2
Do. A	123½	4
Chatham(Ordinary)	22½	¾
Do. Preference	100¼	¾
North Western	170⅜	⅜
South Western	135	6
Manchester & Shef.	67	9
Do. A.	35¼	¼
Met. Consolidatec	72½	3
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	33⅜	4
Midland	132½	¾
North British	115⅜	⅜
North Eastern	157⅞	⅞
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	105¼	½
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	58	⅛
Cen. Pacific Shares	35¼	½
Chic.Mil. and St. P	73	⅛
Denver & R. Grande	10⅜	⅜
Do. Pref.	51¼	2
Illinois Shares	121½	2½
Lake Shore	98½	9
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	¼
Louis. and Nash	60⅞	1⅛
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68½	9
Do. Nat "A"	66	7
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111¼	¾
New York Ontario	16½	17
Erie Shares	28½	9
Do. Sec. Mort	101¼	¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	53	¼
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M.	37¼	8
North. Pacific Pref	59¼	60
Pennsylvania Sh	55⅜	⅛
Phil. and Read. Sh	25⅞	6⅜
Union Pacific Shares	61	1¼
Wabash Preferred	27	⅛
Do. Gen. Mort	44½	5
Grand Trunk Sh.	10	¼
Do. First Pref.	58⅜	⅜
Do. Second Pre	40½	¾
Do. Third Pref.	22½	¾
Do. Guaranteed	66½	¼
Mexican Ordinary	46⅜	⅜
Do First Pref	119½	20
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	79¼	30
Lombardo-Venetian	9 7-16	9-16
Varna 3 per cent.	7	¼
Nitrate Railway	25	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	¾
City Bank	20	1
Consolidated Bank	7¼	⅛
Imperial Ottoman	10⅞	¼
London and County	84½	5½
Union of London	38½	9½
London and West.	66	7
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bnk. S. Afric	48	9
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	¼	⅜
Mysore shares	2 15-16	3 1 16
Oregunns	1 1 16	3 16
Cape Copper	3¼	⅛
Namaqua	2⅞	3⅛
Mason and Barry	9¼	¼
Rio Tinto	20¼	1
Montana £1 shares	1⅜	¼
De Beers	26	¼
Kimberley Cent	30½	1
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	40	1
Do. Pref.	67	8
Direct Unit. States	9⅛	⅜
Eastern	121⅛	⅜
Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅛
United Telephone	13	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	6½	¾
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	205	10
London Street	12	14
London Tramway	14	15
North Metropolitan	18	½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	254	9
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	269	74
Lambeth	253	63
New River, New	347	52
S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	162	7
W. Middlesex	264	9
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	257	62
Imp. Continental	206	9
South Metropolitan	315	20
BrushElecLi(£4 pd)	3	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8½	¾
Guinness and Co.	312½	17½
Hotchkiss	8¼	9
Bryant and May	12⅝	⅜
Spratt's Patent	9⅛	⅜
P. and O. Steam	62	4
Royal Mail Steam	59	61
Nat. Discount Co.	11	½
Hudson's Bay	19¼	⅛
Suez Canal	86½	7
E. & W. Ind. Docks	26	8
London and St. Katharin	40	2

THE BALL ON THE EVE OF WATERLOO.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE SITE.

An interesting letter, signed "William Fraser, Homburg," appears in the *Times* to-day, in which the writer, who has just been visiting the field of Waterloo, claims to have finally settled a frequently-disputed question—namely, the identification of the site which was the scene of the Duchess of Richmond's ball on the eve of the battle. He says:—

One pathetic incident of this battle has escaped the notice of poets and painters. I can remember my father saying that on the evening of Quatre Bras he noticed many officers lying dead in the silk stockings and buckled shoes which they had worn at the Duchess of Richmond's ball on the previous night, their servants having joined the column earlier, making it impossible for them to change their full dress uniforms. On returning to Brussels I determined to find if possible, the scene of the ball given by the Duchess of Richmond the evening before Quatre Bras.

Some time before leaving England I conversed with a lady who danced with my father at the ball, and who has, as you will see from her name, which I enclose, the best means of knowing where it took place. This lady, giving me at the same time a list of those who were invited, told me that Lord Byron's allusion to "that high hall" was "nonsense." She added that the ball took place, not in the Duke of Richmond's house, but in a coachmaker's depot, a low-roofed room, at the rear of it, the street being named Rue de la Blanchisserie. I made many inquiries in England and in Brussels. No one knew anything of the place, but all agreed that the scene of the ball had been frequently sought without success, and that it no longer existed.

I at last ascertained that the site of the Duke of Richmond's house was now covered by a large hospital in the Rue des Cendres. I visited the hospital, and one of the nursing sisters politely pointed out a wing which had formed part of the Duke's house. I examined the garden behind this wing; neither in this nor in the building itself was there any trace of a ballroom. I observed above the wall of the hospital the roof of a high building, and inquired what it was; the sister replied that it was the brewery of the Rue de la Blanchisserie. I walked round to this street, and was informed by the proprietor of the brewery that he knew nothing on the subject. After some conversation I asked if he could tell me of whom his father purchased the property; he replied of a coachbuilder named Van Asch. I inquired if the coachbuilder had a depot. "Yes, a very large one; it is now my granary." He then took me up to the first floor, and I found myself in the room, the remembrance of which will live as long as the English language. It is 120 ft. long, 54 ft. broad, and about 13 ft. high, the floor smooth enough to be danced on to-night. This room answers precisely to the description given to me, it is immediately in the rear of the Duke of Richmond's house, it is in the street named, it belonged in 1815 to a coachbuilder; and it is capable of holding at least 400 persons. I do not think further proof can be required.

THE ACCIDENT AT CANNON-STREET STATION.

ONE FATAL RESULT.

As announced in our late edition last evening, an accident of a serious character occurred, at five minutes to four yesterday afternoon, at the Cannon-street terminus of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The 2.15 P.M. up train from Tunbridge, which is due at Cannon-street at 3.50 P.M., on entering the station five minutes late, came somewhat violently in collision with two large vans and a horse box that were standing on the rails at No. 3 Platform adjacent to the buffers, which were considerably damaged, and the woodwork splintered. Although not actually telescoped, yet the vans and the horse-box were slightly raised the one above the other. The chief damage was sustained by the horse-box, the wood and metal work of which was broken to atoms. Fortunately, both vans and horse-box were empty at the time. There were a considerable number of passengers in the train, and many of these were much shaken, and some few injured. Mr. G. W. Caswell, assistant to Dr. Clapton, of Queen-street, Cheapside, and Dr. Taylor, from the City Dispensary, were speedily summoned. The following is a list of those who reported themselves as having been injured:—Mrs. Preece, of Newnham House, Newnham, Gloucestershire, much shaken; Mr. Simmons (an elderly gentleman), of 7, St. Mark's-street, Goodman-fields, cut in both knees and shaken; Mr. R. Gross, 87, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, shaken; Mr. Hammond, 89, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, shaken; Mr. George White, 7, Gibraltar-gardens, Bethnal-green, shaken; Mr. Charles Wilmington, 10, Simpson's-place, Columbia-road, Hackney-road, shaken. Another lady, whose name was not ascertained, sustained a cut in the forehead, and was conveyed in a fainting condition to the station master's room, where. however, she soon recovered, and was afterwards taken away by her friends. The most serious accident, so far as personal injury is concerned, occurred after the collision. While a gang of workmen were engaged in shifting the positions of the van and horse-box, with a view to again getting them on the rails, one of the company's engineers, named William Nye, got jammed in between the buffers, and at the same time one of the slightly upturned vans came down on the top of him. The result was that the poor fellow suffered severe internal injuries. He was extricated immediately, but died at St. Bartholomew's Hospital to-day.

MORE GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

The *Dublin Express* to-day says:—"We understand that prosecutions will be brought against two or three prominent agitators who have been engaged in endeavouring to intimidate persons from taking land in the southern counties, and who have encouraged tenants to resist the execution of the Queen's writ. Two of the defendants are members of Parliament, and another is a journalist, who is familiar with such proceedings.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF BARRY SULLIVAN.

A telegram from Brighton last night says Barry Sullivan's illness has taken an alarming turn. The family have all been hastily summoned to his bedside at Brighton. The Very Rev. Father Macdonnell yesterday administered the last holy rites of the Church to the dying man.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CEMETERY OFFICIALS.

Last evening Mr. Churchwarden Lamble presided over a special meeting of the St. Pancras vestry, called for the purpose of considering the report of a special committee appointed to inquire into the working of the burial board which manages the Finchley Cemetery. The report stated that the superintendent of the cemetery, Mr. Dunsford, had been suspended, and it had been decided to call in the services of a public accountant. Mr. Andrew Sweet, in moving the adoption of the report, said that several inaccuracies had been found in the accounts, and there was evidence of jobbery on the part of some of the officials. There were instances in which workmen in receipt of £1 1s. per week had been put down as receiving £1 4s.; the superintendent also was paid £150 per annum for attending to his duties, and he paid a deputy £50 per annum for performing all the duties. There was a long discussion, and ultimately the report was adopted

ANNUAL STATEMENT ABOUT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE READING ROOM ACCOMMODATION QUESTION.

The annual statement of the general progress at the British Museum, issued yesterday, contains the following:—"A commencement has been made of an exhibition of the Greek and Roman sepulchral monuments and other sculpture hitherto stored away in imperfectly lighted rooms in the basement of the Museum. Intended structural alterations have been postponed owing to disappointment in the necessary supply of funds asked for and promised for the past year. It is expected that provision for these works will be made in the grant for the year 1888-1889, and that the remainder of the monuments will find adequate exhibition space in a well-lighted lower floor of the present room. From apprehension of injury by exposure to light and changes of atmosphere, it has been found necessary to remove from the walls of the north-west staircase the framed Egyptian papyri exhibited there for many years, but a small selection has been placed on view in the Upper Egyptian Gallery. The wall-space of the staircase will be covered with mosaics from Carthage, Halicarnassus, and other sites, many of them not before exhibited. In the other gallery has been placed on view an extensive series of Japanese paintings, with a few early Chinese works, taken from the collection formed by Mr. William Anderson during a residence of many years in Japan, and purchased from him in the year 1883. They will remain on exhibition for some time, and will afterwards be replaced by European works from the general collection of prints and drawings.

It is necessary to recur to the subject of the inadequacy of the present reading room for accommodation of the ever-increasing number of applicants for admission, to which attention was drawn in the Return for the year 1885. It was then stated that the number of visitors to the room had risen from 105,310 in the year 1875 to 159,340; and it has advanced to 182,778 for the year 1887. No further addition can be made to the number of seats without inconveniently diminishing the desk space allotted to each reader. The room is frequently overcrowded; and what is to be feared is that literary men engaged in genuine research will gradually find themselves pressed out of use of the room by the throng of readers for general information. The wants of this numerous class of visitors would be better satisfied in a separate room, suitably furnished with modern works; and, unless the principle of limiting admission to the present reading-room to purposes of research is adopted, which cannot be recommended and would be indeed extremely difficult to enforce, a measure of this nature may be considered indispensable.

A CHARITABLE PHYSICIAN'S STRANGE BEQUEST.

A year ago an extraordinary will was proved at Pesth, whereby the testator, a physician named Goldberger de Buda, left half his fortune—about a quarter of a million of florins—to accumulate for the benefit of posterity until the interest should suffice to relieve destitution universally. According to a calculation made by the testator, his wishes might be carried out when the capital represented two hundred and nine millions of florins. The will is now contested by one of the legatees, and the case is to be tried next November, when claimants are expected from London, the United States, and Madrid.

A JACKDAW AT DIVINE SERVICE.

The audacity of the famous Jackdaw of Rheims has been equalled, if not excelled, at Monkton, in Kent. During Divine service a jackdaw (now belonging to Mr. Stapleton Cotton) made its way into the sacred edifice, and not only took a lively part in the responses, but also became exceedingly talkative at other times. The whole congregation were in a side-splitting condition, the clergyman himself with difficulty kept a straight face, while the school children present broke out into open laughter. Things became so bad that the clergyman was compelled to order the children out of the church, and then an effort was made to capture the intruder, who had perched itself boldly upon the reading desk. The bird, however, was not to be ejected, and flew to the rafters above, where it remained till the end of the service.

WALKING FROM EDINBURGH TO LONDON.

Mr. Ross Fraser, who contemplated walking from Edinburgh to London in eight days, left Grantham yesterday morning for Huntingdon. He was confident of being able to reach Shoreditch Church, London, by Saturday night. Mr. Fraser is accompanied by a genuine Scotch collie dog, who has borne the fatigue of the journey well. The route is from Edinburgh to Berwick, Newcastle, Durham, Darlington, Northallerton, Boroughbridge, Wetherby, Doncaster, Retford, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Huntingdon, Royston, Ware, and Edmonton. The first day's walk brought the pedestrian, who is twenty-nine years of age, as far as Berwick, fifty-eight miles. Resuming the next morning, and proceeding some ten miles, Fraser's feet became greatly inflamed, owing to the unsuitability of his boots for such a long walk, and he was compelled to rest for awhile. He had serious thoughts at this time of giving up the task; but finally determined to walk the distance, although abandoning the idea of accomplishing it in the prescribed time. Edinburgh was left on August 15. The full distance is 395 miles.

THE EXPLOSION AT PLYMOUTH.—Yesterday afternoon the remains of the gunners Quigg and M'Atamney, of the 9th Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, who were killed on Wednesday afternoon at Bovisand Fort, owing to the blowing out of the breech-block of a 40-pounder Armstrong R.B.L. gun, were interred with military honours in the picturesque churchyard of Hooe, not far distant from Turnchapel.

A WARNING TO ARTIST TOURISTS.—A warning must be given to tourists in South Tyrol against sketching mountain fortresses, which is a recreation likely to cause them trouble. Two persons, one a Swiss professor, the other a German merchant, have lately been arrested for sketching the fort of Gomagoi. The unfortunate professor being unable to establish his identity spent five days in custody. The German merchant was released after a few hours on lodging 200 m. as bail.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.—A discovery of human remains was made at the Guildford railway station early yesterday morning. A man who was sweeping the station came across a parcel containing a human foot and leg, which he at once conveyed to the police-station. The parcel apparently had been either thrown out of a passing train or from a bridge which passes over the railway close to where it was found. The remains have been examined by Mr. H. S. Tayler, the police surgeon, who states that they consist of a right foot and a portion of a leg.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

Dr. Palliser's Patient.

By GRANT ALLEN.

X.

A FEW days later, the new suit and underclothing to match came over promptly from my tailor's in London, and Bernascon, dressed up in all his glory, was moved to the sofa in my *salle-à-manger*.

I had telegraphed the measurements to England on purpose, to avoid suspicion. No Paris tailor shared our secret. The clothes arrived to my own name. I alone knew they were intended for Bernascon.

The man looked such a gentleman in his fine clothes, when he put them on, that I could hardly believe him the same person I had seen in his coarse and common costume on the morning before the operation. Not only his vestments but his very skin seemed changed and rejuvenescent: it had a softness and smoothness and pinkiness of texture that belied the light lines on his high forehead and the occasional grey hairs in his copious forelock.

"Now, this is something like," he said, as he lay on the sofa and surveyed his own reflection in the mirror with great delight. "If Mademoiselle Marie could only see me like this now! The female breast is susceptible to the charms of masculine costume. I have remarked, *en effet*, that my good fortunes have mostly arrived when I was most becomingly habited. . . . But there, I forget: *je suis père de famille.* I ought rather to be thinking of Madame Bernascon!"

"Do you wish to communicate with her?" I said, drily: "to—to break the news to her—the sad news of your recovery?" For it struck me he had never even asked to write to his wife to assure her of the success of our experimental treatment.

"Do I wish to communicate with her?" Bernascon cried sardonically with no little amusement. "Ha, ha! that's droll, that! Well, a few weeks ago I did, when I was a poor devil of an outcast without a sou; I should greatly have liked to learn her address, and to squeeze her, squeeze her, as one does a lemon." He moved his two hands together in a horrid and suggestive pantomimic representation of the action he mentioned. "But since I've come to your hospitable home, Palliser—and mean to stop here—the problem of Mdme. Bernascon's present place of residence has ceased any further to interest me. I like my quarters here, and need no better. I have all that a convalescent can reasonably desire. I intend before long to supplement it by billiards, écarté, the tender affections, and, above all, as I have already remarked to you, my pet hobby—horse exercise."

"We shall see," I answered, with a meaning smile.

"We shall see," the creature echoed with perfect gravity. "He laughs best, Palliser, you know, who laughs longest."

As he spoke Clairette came to the door with a card. "Don't enter," I said, for I didn't wish her to see the patient in his new avatar; and taking it from her, I glanced at it carelessly. With a flush of joy I saw it was Adèle.

She had never before come to call upon me.

"Where?" I asked discreetly, suppressing my first impulse to blurt out the question, in the compromising form, "Where is Madame?"

"In the *salon*," Clairette answered. Happily, she too avoided the tell-tale substantive.

"I must go, Bernascon," I cried. "A patient awaits me."

He smiled again, and seemed to strain his ears to catch any sound. How I loathed that man, whose life I had saved! How it jarred upon me to think he should rest for a minute under the same roof with my pure, my beautiful, my unsullied Adèle!

I left the room and hurried into the *salon*. There Adèle rose to greet me with both hands. "Oh, George," she cried, calling me again, as once before, by my Christian name, "to-day is my little Noé's birthday, and she sent me herself, of her own accord, to tell you she wanted you to come and dine with us. It's a good omen, dear friend: a good omen: she said she couldn't enjoy her birthday without that good doctor."

How happy I was, and in what a fool's paradise I lived for ten minutes! We sat there, talking to one another unreservedly, as we had never before talked together, hand in hand like two little children. How long we sat I hardly know: there are times that cannot be measured by hours and minutes. But at last something I said made Adèle laugh—a pure, bright joyous laugh such as I had never till that very day heard from her. It seemed as though a new life had begun to dawn upon her, and she could laugh once more the happy innocent laugh of childhood. Sweet and silvery it rang in my ears; I stooped forward unreproved and kissed her forehead.

At that very moment the door opened suddenly, and Bernascon stood grim in the doorway glaring at us.

For a second he stood and merely gazed. His look was full of hideous recognition. Then he burst into one of his loud, coarse guffaws. He laughed like a demon. Great heavens! why couldn't the fellow choke himself?

I rose in my wrath and moved angrily towards him. "How dare you intrude upon a lady like this?" I cried, pushing him back. "You brute, how dare you come, unannounced, into my drawing-room?"

But Bernascon merely pointed with another loud laugh towards where Adèle de Montenacque sat stock still, as if glued to her chair. "Look yonder, doctor," he cried: "you have a new patient!"

I turned to look. Adèle sat upright like stone on her seat. Her face was marble. Her eyes were open, and stared straight in front of her. A deadly pallor overspread her cheeks. The lips were moving—moving feebly. I leant forward to catch the muttered words she was uttering.

"He has come!" she cried, at last, finding vent for her horror in a stony voice of wild despair. "He has come after all—to take away Noé."

Bernascon opened his arms melodramatically. "Yes, yes, I've come," he cried: "*embrasse-moi, ma mignonne!*"

XI.

I took it all in at a glance, of course. Horrible, impossible, incredible as it seemed, this monster was the man who had married Adèle!

The truth was enough to chill her with horror.

Reported dead, but still alive! How I cursed in my heart my unlucky skill! How I longed to be now the wretch's murderer!

Adèle not free! This creature, so loathsome, so hateful, so steeped in crime, her husband! And I, who had saved his miserable life for him, responsible for it all! . . . . By my own hand, I had wrought all this evil. . . . I cried to myself in my impotent despair—"Let no man put himself in the place of the Creator."

And she sat there still, limp and fainting.

I sprang towards Adèle and supported her head. That wretch looked on and gloated horribly.

"Oh, you needn't be afraid of me, Adèle, my cabbage," he said, with an unspeakable and hideous smile. "I'm a new man now, a changed creature. . . . . I don't bite any longer. I'm no carnivore to-day. I'm as mild as a lamb . . . . Mild as a lamb, do I say? Why, the very blood in my veins, I assure you——"

I rushed at him madly and stopped his mouth with my hand. "Fool!" I cried, in a low voice. "Wretch! monster! imbecile! . . . Would you blurt out all? Would ruin the three of us? Would you reveal your own terrible, deadly secret, to spite a woman ten thousand times better than you? . . . Spare her at least that last disgrace. . . . Remember, Bernascon, I have you in my power, if you have us in yours. Speak but one word more, and I throttle you where you stand. You haven't a monopoly of blood and crime, you others. If I laid my hand on your throat this moment, the wound would reopen; you'd bleed to death and die on the spot; and every doctor in Paris would accept my report, that the patient, after being operated on for cancer in the throat, had imprudently over-excited himself, and set up a hæmorrhage that resulted in collapse."

This fresh dry light on the case seemed for a second to sober Bernascon. He sat down, overawed, and regarded Adèle with a fixed stare. "She's my wife, though," he murmured under his breath to himself. "She's mine, and I claim her: A gentleman may well express surprise when he enters a friend's *salon* unexpectedly, and sees that friend in the very act of embracing his own wedded wife—the mother of his children."

At the words Adèle once more set up that agonized cry, "He has come at last, to take away Noé."

"He shall never take her away," I cried, "if I murder him for it first, Adèle. He's in my power to-day. I gave him his life: I can take it away again."

Bernascon still sat, wagging his head slowly. "My wife!" he cried to himself, this time with mock theatrical emotion. "So fresh and innocent! My wife! My daughter!"

I rang the bell hastily. "Don't come in!" I said. "A glass of water at once for Madame, Clairette! And quick, my carriage!"

The carriage was at the door in ten minutes. As soon as it was ready I carried Adèle off without further parley, and deposited her safely in her own rooms in the modest street off the Place des Etats-Unis. The whole way she never spoke or moved. At last, as I laid her on the sofa in her own small sitting-room and rang for her bonne, she looked up in my face with a passing look of unutterable misery. "It was the one beautiful dream of my life, George," she said, in a perfectly heart-broken voice, "and now that man has dispelled it for ever."

For ever! Who knows? The experiment might fail disastrously even now! . . . It all depended on how I changed the bandages. . . . One jerk of the head, and all would be over. . . . A regrettable incident of hospital practice! . . . Oh, heaven, what crime was this that suggested itself to me? And out of that angel's mouth, too! . . . Thank God, she was there to prevent me from thinking it! . . . Her beautiful soul was too pure and good to let a man even think such thoughts in her presence. . . . But when I got away; behind her back; away from her sweet influence; to what depths of evil might not that wretch in a moment of insolence hurry me!

I would think of her always, and by her unconscious aid stifle that hideous suggestion of the devil's.

She looked up once more. Her lips moved. "And on Noé's birthday, too!" she cried bitterly.

Sweet soul that could think of her child even then! Should not I too try to be equally unselfish? "For Noé's sake," I said, "we must both be brave. . . . . I'll send home the carriage and stop here to dine. It's Noé's birthday."

How we thanked heaven in our souls through that awful day for that happy child's innocent prattle! Terrible as was the strain, we bore it through. And though we felt ourselves how ill we dissembled, I don't believe dear Noé for one moment perceived how forced was our mirth and how hollow our gaiety.

It does one good at such moments to make the effort. Noé and her two little child friends kept us both from sinking. I went home alone, with very grey thoughts. But I felt I had gathered strength now—not to kill Bernascon.

XII.

At my rooms, he met me, more insolent than ever. "Ha, ha!" he said, exultant. "I expected as much. I thought when you got that note the other day, by some strange coincidence, it must be my Adèle. I noticed the monogram on the envelope, 'A. de M.' Now, my name, when I married her, was Gustave de Montenacque. I remember, for the moment, it was Gustave de Montenacque."

"Bernascon," I cried, pushing him away with both hands, "take care what you say. Don't provoke me too far. I'm a man, and I have flesh and blood to work with. Recollect, I hold your life in my hands. If I choose, I can get rid of you at any moment, without danger or suspicion."

But a mad infatuation seemed now to possess the fellow's soul. "My Adèle still! And still so charming!" he murmured, in a sentimental voice.

"Still so sweet, so gentle, so innocent, so amiable! Older, no doubt, a trifle older, *je vous l'accorde;* that comes with years; but years have only brought a mellowing tinge to her tender beauty. I was always attached to her: I always appreciated her fortune and her many good points. . . . Marie Duvernay! A fig for the girl. Pretty enough, I grant you, in her *bourgeois* way; but a mere *grisette*, after all; a woman of the people. *Tandis que celle-ci*——" he shrugged his shoulders and opened his palms wide. "Adorable!" he murmured low; "enchanting! delicious!"

My fingers itched to clutch his devil's throat. I approached him close. I almost throttled him. Next moment I perceived the source of his newborn courage. The fellow smelt most abominably of absinthe. I glanced behind me. My little liqueur-stand on the cabinet was open, and an empty glass stood eloquent beside it.

"Bernascon," I said sternly, "take care. You've been drinking."

"A mere drop of absinthe," he answered, with mock apologetics. "Careful as I've always been by nature of my precious health—you don't find men of my calibre every day—I've yet ventured on this particular occasion to disregard the advice of my medical attendant, and indulge for the first time since my operation in my favourite tipple, a drop of absinthe. Tonic, stimulating, invigorating to the nerves, it can do no harm, in moderate quantities. . . . Figure to yourself the position, my dear Palliser. After a long separation, at an unexpected moment I see once more my beloved wife; I hear her breathe the name of my darling daughter. . . . . The shock unnerves me. Too much delight overcomes my soul. I find myself unmanned; I require a stimulant. I seek relief in the flowing jug. In spite of the warnings of my medical attendant I venture to prescribe for myself on grounds of health two glasses of absinthe."

"I wish it had choked you!" I cried, savagely, for his face was red, and very much swollen.

"In order that you might take possession of Mdme. Bernascon, I suppose! My dear Palliser, I suspected as much; and I therefore took particular pains not to let it choke me. . . . I was very well pleased with my quarters before. I'm better pleased with them now than ever. You see, I've acquired a fresh hold on your love and gratitude. As Adèle's husband, I must be bought off. I shall squeeze you, squeeze you as one squeezes a lemon." And once more he went through that hideous pantomime.

"What do you propose to do?" I asked in despair. It was all my own fault. Oh, would to Heaven I had let him die that day, as I ought to have let him!

"I propose," he answered, with diabolical effrontery, "to take up my abode *en permanence* under this hospitable roof, to draw upon you as my banker for money and supplies, to exploit you entirely for my own advantage, and if you ever seem inclined to kick—to claim as my own my wife and daughter."

"Bernascon," I said, eyeing him hard, "you are a devil incarnate!"

He waved me aside with a polite gesture. "We won't quarrel about terms, dear friend," he answered, making a grotesque face. "It's quite enough for me if we agree about facts. Let us be perfectly frank with one another. Let us put the case plainly, with legal precision. . . . You love my wife. So far, well and good. *Rien de plus naturel.* I thoroughly sympathize with you. Mdme. Bernascon, *en effet*, possesses all the charms calculated to endear a woman of breeding to any man of taste and sentiment. . . . Well, having discovered this cardinal fact, what do I do? Do I run you through with a sword, like a man of honour?—a nasty cold sword, penetrating your vitals in the most unpleasant and intrusive fashion, as most gentlemen of my rank and standing in society would insist upon doing to their wife's lover?—Nothing of the sort. Like a sensible man, I accept the situation in a spirit worthy of a civilized, an enlightened, a commercial age. I resolve, instead of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs, to exploit you simply to my own advantage. I decide, in short, in the vulgar parlance of the street, to squeeze you. An incident of our age: *chantage, chantage!*"

I kept my fingers from his throat with a violent effort. But I thought of Adèle, and that thought helped me.

"My Adèle of course believed me to be dead," he went on, musingly. "She thought herself a widow. I recognize so much. I admit it freely. That admirable woman has but one fault. Her moral ideas are narrow, *bourgeoises, bornées.* She would never have permitted the familiarities I interrupted had she not believed me to be lying at my ease in the grave, where but for your kind assistance—in the interests of science—I might now be rotting. Very well, then; I recognize your good intentions; and making due allowance for the error under which, no doubt, you both laboured—an error rendered all the more venial in this particular instance by my own frequent necessity for changing my name to avoid persecution—I generously resolve not to run you through, but to keep you alive as squeezable, squeezable. Ha, ha, ha!" and he laughed spasmodically. "Squeezable, squeezable: the domestic lemon!"

"Bernascon," I said, "you're mad with drink. Go to bed at once. And look here, you villain, I'd advise you to take the precaution to-night of locking your door and barricading it tight; for if the devil comes to me on a sudden as I lie awake on my bed it'll go hard if I don't rise and murder you."

Bernascon bowed a sarcastic bow. "I thank you, Palliser," he answered, with irony. "And that simple precaution had, indeed, already spontaneously suggested itself to my unaided intellect."

He took up a candle and staggered away; he had still but imperfect control over his limbs. The spinal cord was deeply affected. As he reached the door, he turned back and smiled. "She thought herself a widow!" he mused, "a poor lonely widow! No wonder she was so overcome with joy and gratitude when she saw her husband, her long-lost husband, restored to her from the grave! How grateful she must be to the man who restored him to her!"

I clenched my fists hard till the nails went in. God grant I might have strength of mind not to murder him!

(To be continued.)

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SELF-HELP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

We understand that an interesting volume with the above title may be expected to appear during the forthcoming publishing season. It will consist of the following chapters:—

Every man his own lawyer, by C. Bradlaugh.
Every man his own clergyman, by S. D. Waddy.
Every man his own trumpeter, by Sir W. Harcourt.
Every man his own barber, by Sir R. Temple.
Every man his own expositor, by W. E. Gladstone.
Every man his own uncle, by A. J. Balfour.
Every man his own humourist, by G. Jokin Goschen.
Every man his own critic, by Lord R. Churchill.
Every man his own audience, by C. A. V. Conybeare.
Every man his own enemy, by Colonel Hughes-Hallett.

We have no doubt that the whole of the first edition will be exhausted before publication. There will have been nothing like it since "The Confessions of Rousseau."

A FACE FOR A FORTUNE.

A very interesting exhibition will be opened at Spa on September 15, when a competitive exhibition of beautiful women will be held. All types are eligible, except the black races, and the jury has already received a great number of applications from every nation in Europe, and a few even from Egypt, China, and Japan. Unlike the way in which similar competitions have been arranged, when the prizes were given according to the photographer's version of a beautiful face, the competitors in the present case are to be judged on their personal merits only, and the prize of 20,000 f. will be awarded to the most beautiful. Besides being beautiful, the competitors must also be spotlessly virtuous, for, in the words of the organizers, "without virtue beauty is a flower torn from its stem," and women who have ever been before the public at fairs, or entertainments where their beauty formed one of the attractions, are rigorously excluded. The competitors will be lodged in suites of apartments luxuriously furnished, with the national colours of each displayed in the furniture. During the day the ladies will wear morning dress, and in the evening *toilette de soir.*

THE PHONOGRAPH AS ELOCUTION MASTER.

An automatic teacher of elocution is being suddenly employed by a number of actors and actresses! It is the phonograph. The example was set (says the *Indianapolis News*) by Clara Morris. She obtained a phonograph a month ago, and used it to ascertain exactly how her speech sounded. She had become convinced that no speaker hears the tones of his own voice exactly as others do, and it occurred to her that if she spoke into a phonograph she could get a correct idea of her vocal expressions. She found that the plan worked well. She would recite portions of her roles, and then have it repeated again and again by the machine. Although the mechanical voice lacked in volume, its mimicry of emphasis, inflection, and other qualities was precise. The news of Miss Morris's experiment got out, and now I can count up a dozen players who, in studying their parts in plays to be produced next season, are using phonographs.

LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON.

A correspondent writes:—That was an interesting notice of Lady Georgiana Fullerton's life I read the other day in your columns. Perhaps three anecdotes about that good woman—anecdotes that I can vouch for, because I had them on unimpeachable authority—may interest your readers nearly as much as your review interested me.

Lady G. Fullerton was going on foot to the last mass at a church in London one Sunday, or "Holiday of Obligation," and she stopped to ask an Irishwoman who was sweeping a crossing whether she had already been to church. The sweeper said she had not yet heard mass. Lady Georgiana reminded the old woman that it was a duty that day to do so. The Irishwoman said, "It's well I'd like to go, ma'am; but I can't lave the crossin' the best hour in all the day." Whereupon her friend said, "I went early to church. I am not bound like you still to go. If you will go I will mind your crossing for you; and with that Lady Georgiana took the broom by its shiny handle. At the end of her term of office she had I forget how many pence to hand over to the sweeper, something over a shilling as well as I remember. Lady G. Fullerton's dress would not have made her presiding at the crossing glaringly incongruous, as my second anecdote will show.

Two pious ladies were staying at Bournemouth several years ago. They were praising the music, the preaching, and the building of the Jesuits' little church there; but they agreed that a congregation without poor people always left something greatly to be desired. Next morning the two ladies came in from church early, and met each other with the exclamation, "A poor old woman has come! We have our wish!" And they agreed that they would find out where the shabby and devout fellow-worshipper lived, and then they would go and see her with a view to almsgiving. Their inquiries elicited the fact that the new comer was Lord Granville's sister, the writer of books they admired, and the patroness of ever so many charities to which they subscribed!

That she did not dislike appearing to be a poor lady my third story will show. A rather vulgar, rich lady was expecting two early morning visitors, one being Lady Georgiana, on business connected with some charity; the other a laundress, anxious to secure the washing of the establishment. Lady Georgiana came first. A supercilious footman said, "Step into the hall. You can wait here." The lady of the house walked down the staircase a minute after, and, seeing a figure in rusty black, said, in a frigid tone, "*You* are the person from the laundry, I suppose?" Lady G. Fullerton thereupon introduced herself, greatly pleased, as she afterwards confessed, at being taken for one of "the poor": but she did

not enjoy the spectacle of Mrs. Crœsus's embarrassment, which was overwhelming. Indeed, Mrs. Crœsus's profuse apologies, self-humiliation, and helpless confusion would have been painful to witness even to a less charitably sweet disposition than Lady Georgiana's.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S ENCUMBRANCES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* is responsible for the following tale:—

When the Emperor Napoleon III. was writing his "Life of Cæsar," and was casting ambitious glances at a chair in the Academy, a poet, whose name shall be unknown to fame, wrote a few verses on the Emperor's work, referring to him as the "greatest Cæsar of these later years." In return the Emperor sent him a splendid diamond ring and an invitation to call at the Tuileries. When the poet came the Emperor received him affectionately, and after some conversation asked him if he was married. "No, sire." "And why don't you get married? See here. Would you marry a lady, young, beautiful of ardent disposition, and with a handsome dowry, if you met such a one who was willing to have you?" "Yes, sire; I should be only too happy." "Well, then, come here to-morrow night at ten; I will present you to her." At the appointed time the poet again presented himself at the palace and was admitted to the Emperor's presence. The Emperor was in street dress, and at once put on a large cloak and a hat that concealed his identity, and led the poet to a side door. There they entered a coach and were driven to a bijou villa that stood in the midst of spacious grounds in a retired part of the city. "My dear Maria," said the Emperor, "allow me to present M ——, who comes as a suitor for your hand." Then he abruptly left the room. The poet did not repent his bargain. He found the lady ready to accept his wooing, and knowing that the imperial favour depended upon his discretion, he did not seek to learn her past history. They were quietly married a few weeks later, the bride's dowry being 500,000 dols. The poet was never again invited to the Tuileries, however, nor did he ever again have a personal interview with the Emperor, but he soon received, to his surprise, an appointment in the diplomatic service in a distant part of the world. This he accepted, and went there to live, his wife, of course, accompanying him. His career there was a prosperous one, and he remained there until his death, which occurred six or seven years ago. His widow then returned to Paris and became the wife of a Russian nobleman. On the occasion of the poet-diplomat's death, a remark was made by General Fleury, the confidential friend and business agent of the late Emperor. "He was a lucky chap," said Fleury, "to get such a wife; and it was a hard bit of luck for the Emperor to have to pay such a price to get rid of so charming an encumbrance."

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

The clergy and others sending appointments of preachers are informed that the notices must reach the office not later than the *first Post* on Saturday, or they cannot be inserted.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary Leathes, 10.30; the Bishop of Missouri, 3.15; the Bishop of Maritzburg, 7.
Westminster Abbey—The Bishop of Minnesota, 10; Canon Westcott, 3.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 11 and 7.
Foundling Chapel—Dr. Eley, 11.
St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield—Rev. B. Savory, 11; Rev. F. W. J. Daniels, 7.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. W. H. Fraser, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. Philip's, Regent-street, Waterloo-place—Rev. H. Handley, 11.15 and 7.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 11 and 7.
St. James's Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11; Rev. J. B. V. Penfold, 7.
Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks—Rev. J. P. Taylor, 6.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street — Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. T. B. Dover, 11; Rev. A. W. B. Watson, 7.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. H. Le Neven, 11; Rev. A. Boyd Carpenter, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. A.W. C. Hallen, 11; Rev. W. Bowen, 6.30.
St. Mary's, Greenwich Park—Popular afternoon service, 4.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Monsignor Moore, 11; Rev. G. Akers, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur G. G. Daugars, 11; Pasteur E. Neel, 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. H. Knee, 11 and 7.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Mr. E. Smart, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. T. G. Atkinson, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. Penny, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Anerley—Rev. J. M. Whiton, 11 and 6.30.
Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. John Hughes, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. F. W. Aveling, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. G. Smashall, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. Dr. Dallinger, 11 and 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. G. E. Catlin, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. Dr. Pulsford, 11; Rev. F. J. Austin, 6.30.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. G. Cousins, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. C. Lemoine, 11 and 6.30.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. E. Powell, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. R. P. Downes, 11 and 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Hawley-road, Kentish-town—Mr. Parmiter, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. G. B. Johnson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. H. Hollowell, 11 and 6.30.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. Edward White, 11 and 7.
Kentish-town—Rev. John Pollock, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. Isaiah Jones, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. Mr. Leverson, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. H. D. Hunter, 11 and 7.
Tolmer's-square, N.W.—Rev. F. Hastings, 11 and 7.
Trevor-square, Brompton-road, S.W.—Rev. R. D. Wilson, 11 and 7.
Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. R. B. Brindley, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. J. A. Mitchell, 11 and 7.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. John Onley, 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Brixton-hill—Rev. J. Kinnings, 11; Rev. W. J. Elvy, 6.30.
Great Queen-street—Rev. J. W. Colwell, 10.45 and 6.30.
Roupell Park—Rev. W. J. Elvy, 11; Rev. J. Kinnings, 6.30.
Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road (Primitive)—Rev. B. Senior, 11 and 6.30.
Streatham—Rev. W. S. Tomlinson, 11; Rev. J. W. Greeves, D.D., 6.30.
West Norwood—Rev. J. W. Greeves, D.D., 11; Rev. W. S. Tomlinson, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11 and 7.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Belgrave, Halkin-street, W.—Rev. J. T. Middlemiss, 11 and 7.
Crouch-hill, N.—Rev. W. McDowall, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate, Highgate-hill—Rev. W. Ewing, 11 and 7
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. W. McCraith, 11 and 7.
Marylebone, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square—Rev. Donald Fraser, 11 and 7.
Regent's-square—Rev. C. D. Kay, 11 and 7.
St. Columba's Church, Pont-street, Belgravia—Rev. J. N. Stuart, 11 and 7.
St. John's-wood, Marlborough-place—Rev. A. Halliday, 11 and 7.
St. Paul's, Westbourne-grove—Rev. Dr. W. Morison, 11 and 7.

OTHER SERVICES AND ADDRESSES.

Christ Church, Westminster-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
Edinburgh Castle, Limehouse, E.—Ned Wright, 11; Rev. H. Bright, 3; Mr. C. Cook, 7.
Essex Church, Notting-hill Gate (Unitarian)—Rev. W. Carey Walters, 11 and 7.
Exeter Hall, Strand—Mr. Oscar Owers, 3.45 (men only) and 7.30 (public).
Great Assembly Hall, Mile-end-road, E.—Mr. S. Golding, 11 and 6.45.
Gresham Hall, Brixton—Rev. R. Macmillan, 11 and 7.
Little Portland-street Chapel (Unitarian), near Oxford-circus—Rev. E. P. Hall, 11.15 and 7.
Talbot Tabernacle, Powis-square, Bayswater—Mr. H. Varley, 11 and 7.
West London Tabernacle, St. James's-square, Notting-hill—Dr. W. T. Moore, 11 and 6.30.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-hill—Mr. W. Purslow, on "W. M. Thackeray. Satirist and Novelist," 7.45.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—Mr. T. Moore, on "Socialism," 11.30.

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